IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE
Bombay Gazette

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Special features in Sunday Edition

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in.... 14 DAYS

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st Feb.	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA.....	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA.....	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA†	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
18th "	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
*26th "	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN.....	10000
30th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...

† This vessel will call at Naples.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	"B" rate	RETURN. "A" rate.	"B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495		891	or 742-8
To LONDON	627 or 522		940-8	or 782

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Rocura Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	28th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Home Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	2,185	Mon. 23rd Feb.	11 a.m.	*P. D. & C.M.
Dumra	1,695	Thurs. 26th Feb.	9 a.m.	†C.M.
Lhasa	2,134	Friday 27th Feb.	6 a. m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S.S. "Dumra," 1695, tons, on Thursday 26th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, the 26th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasin, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on	
*Palamcotta	3413	Friday	20th Feb.
†Purnea	3306	"	5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	"	19th Mar.
†Pentakota	3418	"	2nd April

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
20th February, 1914.

Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes

French Mail Steamers

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Armand Behic	685	Rosati	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Lafont	8th April.
Sydney	4118	Leveque	6th May.
Dumbea	5685	Mages	3rd June.
Caledonien	4140	Goubault	1st July.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return)	"	891	743	405
To London (single)	"	660	528	270
Do. (return)	"	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to:—
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Marittima Italiana

(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914.
Re d'Italia	6236	A Pinceti	10th Mar.
Porto Said	5301	A Muzio	7th April
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th "

RATES TO ITALY.

Inclusive of Wine, Beer and Electric Fans.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 530. Special rates for missionaries

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO Agent Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... " " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits ... " " 701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—35, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Hankow.	Panama.
Calcutta	Hongkong	Peking.
Canton	Kobe	San Francisco.
Cebu	London.	Shanghai
Colon.	Manila.	Singapore.
Empire	Mexico City.	Yokohama.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries, on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkew
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS

Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912..... Rs 8,00,000
30th April, " ..... Rs 24,00,000
31st July, " ..... Rs. 52,00,000
30th December " ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000

S N. POCHKHANAWALA (CALD.)
London
Manager.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
6 Crosby Square, London, E.C
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ..... " 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVERNMENT PAPER) ..... " 38,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,5000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI;

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tihling
Lioyaang	Tientsin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758,

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE ..... £ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co. SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

Bracelet Novelties and Wrist Wear Watches.

We are Pioneers of leather strap wrist watches, having first introduced them in 1885, since when the watch-making world has followed our lead.

Our first attempt was the MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH which is completely enclosed in a leather wristlet, exposing the dial only to view. Our next was the "IDEAL" WRIST WATCH which is an open watch, being uncovered, as the strap passes beneath it, and later we introduced the SQUARE WRIST WATCH with hinged lugs which give it a neat, light and attractive form.

We are now showing a varied selction of

Wrist Strap Watches

suitable for ladies' or gentlemen's wear, of unapproached quality and value, and in gold, silver and metal, round and square shape.

The "MARQUE," gold screw case form of wrist watch is absolutely dust and damp proof.

The "BULLDOG" (patented) is a watch having an elastic wristlet. The elastics require no sewing; are fitted in a few minutes and cannot pull out. There is nothing to get out of order. These may be had in gold or silver.

The foregoing are STANDARD MODELS and are in firm demand, but the world is ever clamouring for Novelties which are essential attributes to the beautiful. Novelty is the parent of pleasure and it is Novelty which attracts attention and leads to fashion.

We are showing quite a varied and novel selection of

Ladies' Bracelet Watches

which have become most necessary for out-door wear. The new flexible designs like the EXPANDING BRACELET WATCHES in either gold or platinum, plain or mounted in gems in the most novel shapes, TONNEAUX, SQUARES, OVALS, and OCTAGONS are the new types which hold popular fancy. Their supple nature, the great variety of style, and the diversity of means of decorating them with gems, add to their distinction.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

The House for Watches of Distinction.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

MONEY MADE EASILY.
Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to
INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry Shambazar, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

HARBOUR BRANCH.

ON SUNDAY, the 22nd February, 1914, SEWRI STATION will be CLOSED, and a NEW STATION called "VADALA," 1¼ miles from Colvada, will be OPENED for Coaching Traffic.

The name of "Sewri Temporary" Station on the Harbour Branch Railway will in future be "Sewri."

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 17th February, 1914.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

OWING to the death of Mr. Donald Fraser, a member of the Municipal Corporation, elected by His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I therefore pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix TUESDAY, the 10th March, 1914, for a JUSTICES' ELECTION to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 19th February, 1914.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

"TENDER FOR KEROSINE OIL AND PETROL.

NOTICE is hereby given that with reference to Tenders for the above invited in the issue of 5-2-14 Tenders for Oil and Petrol of brands other than those mentioned in the Tender will be considered by the Municipal Commissioner.

Samples of Oil and Petrol (not less than two pints) other than those mentioned in the Tender should be sent to the Storekeeper not later than 1 p.m., B.T., on SATURDAY, the 21st instant.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A.G. CHRISTIANSEN, M.S.E., A.M.I.M.E.,
Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Chinchpokli,
19th February, 1914.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TIMBER FOR THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent up to 1 P. M. (S. T.), on the 9th March, 1914, for the SUPPLY of TIMBER required for the use of the Carriage and Wagon Department during the year ending 31st March, 1915.

2. Forms of Tender specification with particulars of each class of Timber required and articles of agreement can be obtained on application to the Acting Secretary, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, on payment of Rs. 2 per set.

3. Tenders must be made on the forms supplied, separately for each class of timber, and the cover superscribed "Tender for Timber for Carriage and Wagon Department" and bear the tenderer's name and address.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part or to reject the whole of the tenders.

FRANK MUIR,
Deputy Agent, G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus.
19th February, 1914.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th February, 1914.

MARATHI EXAMINATION.

THE next examination under the Marathi Examination Board of the Bombay Representative Council of Missions is to be held at Wilson College, Bombay, beginning on the 11th March, 1914. Rev. L. B. BUTCHER, C. M. S., Poona, is to serve as Chief Examiner, and inquiries about local arrangements may be sent to him. Candidates should give notice to him as early as possible, and the fee of Rs. 10 may be paid to him.

Copies of the Syllabus and Handbook may be obtained free by Missionaries from the Undersigned, and question papers used in former examinations at four annas a copy.

WILLIAM H. HANNUM,
Convener of Board.
Vengurla, Ratnagiri, 16th February, 1914.

OFFERS (by letters) are invited for the PURCHASE during the official year 1914-15 of unsorted WOOLLEN and COTTON SWEEPINGS, from the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore (Calcutta).

Quotations (prices per lb. Ex-Godown) will be received up to 12 o'clock Noon, on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1914. The successful Tenderer will have to execute a formal contract and lodge a security deposit of Rs. 500. All covers to be marked "Purchase of Sweepings."

W. H. BOWDEN, Major,
for Supdt, Army Clothing Factory,
Alipore.
Alipore (Calcutta),
The 18th February, 1914.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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MABLE AND MALFE

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

"OUR TOPICAL CARTOONS"

Look out for our Revue next week.

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MESSRS. CHARLES HOWIT AND A. PHILLIPS DRAMATIC CO.

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from the Adelphi, Criterion, Haymarket and Drury Lane Theatres, London.

"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"
"DON"
"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"
"A MEMBER OF TATERSALLS"
"DIPLOMACY," ETC., ETC.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

THE JUMPS will be up for practice from FRIDAY, 4 P. M., to SUNDAY, 9 A. M.

A. H. M. WILSON,
Hon. Sec., Bombay Horse Show.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1914.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, the 30th March, 1914.

ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, 21st March, 1914.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana, on MONDAY, the 23rd March, 1914, at 6-30 P. M., and all teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.

With a view to minimizing expense and delay to upcountry teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by local teams only—all upcountry entries being treated as byes in this round.

The second round is not expected to commence until MONDAY, 13th of April, 1914.

Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to the Undersigned.

Rules 1913-1914.

H. LEES,
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 10th February, 1914.

Telephone No. 755

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THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

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BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
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SHOWING ALL THE LATEST NEWS IN PICTURES.

THIS WEEK:—Funeral of Lord Strathcona; statue to King Edward unveiled in Paris; £ 100,000 Fire at South Shields; Funeral of Commander Hamiltan-Gordon of the "Thrasher"; &c., &c.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-30, and 10.

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

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Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work Impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

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Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	,, ,,
Chester	125	,, ,,
Devoe's	125	,, ,,
Monkey	125	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

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FIRE MARINE TRANSIT
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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred.
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per hundred.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

* 6 13-16 inch by 3⅓ inch, Rs. 2-4 per thousand.

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette." Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BOMBAY SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	...	,, 11
Quarterly	...	,, 6
Monthly	...	,, 2
Single Copy	...	One Anna.

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All Subscriptions are payable in advance. Back numbers of the *Bombay Gazette* can be obtained on application to the Manager at special rates.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servants, Houses or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the charges are as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1-0
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Advertisements printed in Indian vernaculars are charged double rates.

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The Rate for Amusement Advertisements is Rs. 1-8 per inch.

Wanted and For Sale Columns Rs. 2 per inch.

The charges for inserting leaflets or any advertising literature in the *Bombay Gazette* can be obtained on application to the Manager.

Insertions in the Domestic Occurrences column are charged at the rate of As. 8 per line, with a minimum of Rs. 3, which must, in all cases, accompany the advertisements.

Advertisements are usually set in brevier type in ordinary paragraph form. If display Advertisements are required, the charge will be based on the amount of space occupied by brevier type. Advertisers should indicate the number of insertions required, otherwise, in the absence of specific instructions, the advertisement will be inserted daily until countermanded and the total number of insertions will be charged for.

Headings in bold type to count as for two lines of brevier.

Letters relating to editorial matters must be adressed to the Editor, and communications regarding advertisements and business matters generally to the Manager, and not to members of the staff by name.

Insertion of Advertisements is not guaranteed if the copy is received after 4 p. m.; and to ensure insertion in the position required, copy must be sent in so as to reach the Manager by 3-30 p.m. each day.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made, particulars of which may be had on application to the Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY, MARCKS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

COMPANY REPORTS, Petitions, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

GENTLEMAN REQUIRES, large UNFURNISHED ROOM with Board, or will share part of flat. Apply Box 1036, care of this paper.

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office, situated in Homjee St., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, is thoroughly equipped with a modern plant and able to produce the highest class of printing at reasonable rates. Punctuality in executing orders is a speciality.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupees 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER to look after Gentleman's Flat. Box No. 9122, care of this paper.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-buil CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and Horses for on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

WANTED.

WANTED.—An ENGLISH MARRIED COUPLE seek Board and Residence in Bombay from end of April. Reply stating terms and full particulars to Box No. 1035, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good FITTER, one with experience of Printing Machinery preferred. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

FIRST CLASS COOK WANTED ADVERTISER will pay reasonable wages to a good man. Box 9103, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMALL OFFICE. Rent must not exceed Rs. 30 per month. Write to advertiser Box No. 9109, "Bombay Gazette."

ADVERTISER would like to hear of a SMALL FLAT containing three Bed Rooms and a Dining Room, near Appollo Bunder. Reply to Box 9211, care of this paper.

SCOTCHMAN would like to hear from firms desirous of obtaining a competent man for piece goods depts Box No. 9212, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A SMALL FLAT with Electric Light and Fans. Fort preferred. Furnished or unfurnished. Must be reasonable. Full particulars to H. A. E., care of "Bombay Gazette."

ADVERTISER, at present disengaged, would be glad to obtain position in Mercantile office. Travelling not objected to. Has been in most of the large centres of India. Box No. 9222, care of this paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

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ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALITY.

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Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advise, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published

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"FASHIONS FOR ALL" is on sale every month at every bookseller's and railway bookstall. If you would care to become a regular subscriber and thus make certain of always securing your copy, send a money order to the value of 3/- to the Subscription Department,

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WE can offer BALANCE of STOCK at very low prices to clear 25-30 H. P. 4 Cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent-running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

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BEST APPLE RINGS, PEAR Chips, Evaporated Prunes, Peaches and Apricots in 2lb. tins at Re. 1-4. Apple Tea or "Eden Cider" in 1lb. tins at Re. 1-8 or 3 tins at Rs. 3. Postage extra.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Col. Rennick's Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kulu, Kangra District.

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A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE HEADMASTER, THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A. Oxon.

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Revd, The HONORARY SECRETARY.

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WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and homelike suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
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Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.

The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. E. O. Fery, Secretary Secretary, 5, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

J J & S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and Delhi ; Ghaziabad ; Meerut ; Saharanpur ; Lahore ; Rawalpindi ; Peshawar ; Simla ; Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Bogie Stock. Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow ; Bombay and Kalka via D. A. K. (for Simla) between Bombay and Peshawar.

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H. M.		H. M.
17-15...Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay .....Arr.	12-35
22-26...Arr.	Manmad .....Dep.	7-24
8-18... „	Bhopal ..... „	21-16
11- 4... „	Bina ..... „	18-32
13-25... „	Jhansi ..... „	15-57
15-14... „	Gwalior ..... „	13-48
17-45... „	Agra Cantonment „	11-14
18-41... „	Muttra ..... „	10-19
21- 0... „	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-35
21-30...Dep	Delhi ..... Dep.	7- 5
22- 9... „	Ghaziabad.....Dep.	5-59
23-10... „	Meerut Cantt. ... „	5-39
1-24... „	Saharanpur ..... „	3-58
3- 0... „	Ambala Cantonment ..... „	2-17
5-18... „	Ludhiana ..... „	23-44
6-24... „	Jullundur ..... „	22-37
8- 4... „	Amritsar ..... „	21- 1
9-33... „	Lahore ..... „	20- 0
16- 5... „	Rawalpindi ..... „	13-32
20-13...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... „	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21- 0.....Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
21-30.....Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45.....Arr.	Ambala	Dep.	2-17
3-40.....Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5-33.....Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	0-40
6-15.....Dep.		Arr.	0-11
12-45.....Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13-25.....Arr.	Jhansi	Dep.	15-57
14- 0.....Dep.		Arr.	15-20
16-20.....Dep.	Orai	Dep.	13-14
18-45..... „	Cawnpore ... „		11- 8
20- 0.....Arr.	Lucknow..... „		9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SEASON REPORTS.

The General Summary of the Season Reports for the week ended on February 17, 1914, is as follows :—

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Sind, Kaira, Broach, Cutch and Palanpur. The standing rabi corps were withering for want of moisture in parts of Bijapur and Kolhapur; and damaged by grass-hoppers in parts of Karachi. Cotton crop was injured by east winds in parts of Dharwar; elsewhere crops were in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops generally continues. Picking of cotton was progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Gujarat West Khandesh, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was inadequate in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Sholapur and was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in parts of Sholapur and Satara. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Dharwar. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows :—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind ...	... 20 to 40
Gujarat	... 24 to 44
Konkan	... 22 to 35
Deccan	... 32 to 46
Karnatak	... 32 to 48

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending February 14 were 459 in Sholapur and 1,189 in Satara.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding, dated Bombay, Feb. 19.

The E. E. Company will be all night manning from 17th to the 23rd February 1914. Parade at Apollo Bunder each evening at 7-5 p.m.

There will be no proficiency lecture this week.

Officers, N. C. O.'s and men who have volunteered for the all night manning on the nights of the 18th and 19th instant. Parade at Colaba Station at 6 p.m. on those nights, and should bring blankets or rugs with them. Cyclists may proceed direct. Gharries will be provided for the remainder. Dress—Drill Order, Rifles, Belts, Pouches and Sidearms and Caps.

The Annual Rifle Meeting will commence on Sunday, 22nd instant when the Championship Challenge Cup will be fired for.—Distances:—200 400 and 600 yards.

Programmes will be issued on the Range.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding, dated February 20.

Leslie Cup will be fired for on Sunday February 22. Team.—1. Officer and 12 N. C. Officers and men. Dress—Drill Order, Khaki.

Teams will travel to Andheri by train leaving Colaba 6-30 a.m. Church Gate 6-35 a.m. Marine Lines 6-38 a.m. arrives Andheri 7-28 a.m.

The scheme will be handed to Officers Commanding teams at the Starting point on the Andheri Road 1. mile E. of Andheri Station.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding, dated February 20.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Mess Firing on Sunday morning next, train leaves Church Gate Station at 7-5 a.m.

The week end ride already notified for this week end is cancelled this week.

A Bill for the repression of vivisection is to be brought before the French Chamber of Deputies by M. Paul Meunier. M. Meunier states that the Paris lost dogs' home sends 1,400 dogs each year for purposes of vivisection to "more of less scientific laboratories," and that it makes a profit of £400 in this way.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S. S. Alberto Treves, 2446 tons Capt. A. Questa arrived in harbour yesterday from Karach (February 17) with a cargo of cotton.

S. S. Semmiramis (Austrian Lloyd's) 2552 tons Capt. P. Pavissich, will sail to-day for Trieste via Karachi with a general cargo 47 cabin and 47 deck passengers.

S. S. Bahadur, (Asiatic Line) 2936 tons, Capt. T. M. Peet, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast Ports with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

S. S. Trader, 2327 tons, Capt. J. T. Williams sailed yesterday for Hull and Westhartelpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. Southville, 2,263 tons, Capt. T. Hedquest, will sail to-day for Port Said for order and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure ...Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Odin .....Comdr W Miller .....R N
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Todd .....R N
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....La Touche ..... Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 19.

Alfeld.....2479 Fisher.....Arab Strs
Arcadia .....3513 Barcham.....P & O Co
Aviemoor .....2382 Kosfad .....T J & Co
Caledonia...3430 Dowell .....London...P & O Co
Egypt.....4207 Summers .....P & O Co
Firooz .....2029 Primrose .....T M & Co
Hossino.....994 Fanning .....T M & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans .....P & O Co
Inverness .....2401 Venus .....A Yule & Co
Inabu Maru.....3789 Swinhoe.....N Y Kaisha
Jerseymoor.....2408 Barton .....W & A G & Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah ...Jeddah...T M & Co
Kasara.....304 King .....M M & Co
Kilchattan .....2418 Macmillan..... T M Co
Markmonnia ...4504 Taps ..... W & A G & Co
Mekong .....337 Morton .....Yacht.....
Orissa .....3525 Redfern.....M M & Co
Pontporas .....2603 Polemis .....W & A G & Co
Strathleven... 2845 McPhee... W & A G & Co
Sunbeam (yacht) ...227 Callaway...Lord Brassey
Taiyabi .....2000 Kaso .....A M Jivraj & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Dun of Kelly	2875	Tindle	.....		J F & Co
B Ula	3426	Oliver	Rangoon	21-2..	M M & Co
C&R Picton	3241	Jones	A'werp	28-2..	K N & Co
D&E Kommodore	3879	Mahlhauser	.....		A Strandes & Co
D&E Cairngowan	4017	Band	Marseilles	23-2 ...	W & A G & Co
F Hohenfels	3408	Ammerman	.....	W & A G & Co	
G Ariel	2209	Ayas	Baltimore	23-2..	J Finlay & Co
H Ventmoor	2214	Bowles	Hull	20-2..	D Nanji & Co
K Penang Maru	3274	Murazimi	.....	Kobe	N Y Kaisha
M Ariadne Irene	2644	Tindall	.....	Dunkirk	25-2.. D Nanjee & Co
O Abydos	1999	Davies	Mauritius	31-1..	B I S N Co
P Holtby	2262	Anderson	.....		J M & Co
Q Saigon Maru	3311	Yamaguchi	.....	22-2	O S Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Southville	2235	Hedquist	Port Said	20-2	W & A G & Co
2 Elysia	3993	Coverley	L'pool	25-2 ..	W & A G & Co
3 Chupra	3354	Ferguson	Antwerp	20-2	M M & Co
4 Arioso	4313	Booth	Hull	24-2	J F & Co
5 Manchester Civilian	2327	Spencer	.....	21-2	T M & Co
6 Schneefels	3637	Freedon	H'burg	25-3 ..	W & A G & Co
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summers	Antwerp	21-2	J F & Co
8 City of Bombay	.....	Karachi	.....	21-2	K N & Co
9 Cy of Calcutta	4391	Elliott	Liverpool	.....	25-2 K N & Co
1 &11 Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	.....	25-2 P & O Co
12&13 Ehrenfels	2782	Schmitz	Hamburg	28-2	W & A G & Co
15 Semiramis	2553	Pavisich	Trieste	20-2	A L S N & Co
16 Palamcotta	2207	Elton	Durban	.....	M M & Co

M W D D

Palawan.....2921 Shone .....P & O Co

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Firoozi for Jeddah &c.
„ Alberto Treves for Genoa.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi on the morning of February 18.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Poona homeward bound arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 18th instant.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, with the homeward mails of the 14th instant arrived Aden at 1-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 18th idem. The same Company's steamer Mongolia, with the outward mails of the 13th instant passed Suez at 2-30 a.m. on Thursday the 19th idem.

PASSENGER LISTS.

DEPARTURES BY THE S. S. "SYDNEY."

The following passengers will proceed to Australia, China and Japan by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer Sydney on Feb. 20, from the stream. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at Ballard Pier at 2-30 p.m. Native servants, ayahs, and all deck passengers must be present at Ballard Pier at 12-30 p.m. with all their kits :—

COLOMBO.

Mrs Munjeebhoy	Rev and Mrs R W Watson
Mrs Virjeebhoy	
Mrs Ncormahomed and infant	Mrs Leary Hough
Mrs and Miss G S Sloan	Mr and Mrs J B and Miss Dawson
Mr and Mrs H C Gaye	Mr Dawson

SAIGON.

Mr Parasram

YOKOHAMA.

Mrs Seay	Eicher daughter and infant
Miss M L Dutton	
Rev P L and Mrs	Miss Newland

HONGKONG.

Mr N Lekhrajmul	Mr and Mrs Veiga

SINGAPORE.

Mr O B Claessen

ADELAIDE.

Mr Yar Gool	Mr H Musa Khan

MELBOURNE.

Sergr E Sawer wife and child	Mr and Mrs F Cations Mr L Macguire

SYDNEY.

Mr Divan Singh	Mr Nooreaz
Mr Jim Ram Chand Pte	Mr R N Dhuthie
Burchett	Mr Rajmul
Rifleman J Boland	Mr Bramia
Gunner Rostorick	Mr Rama
Braham Singh	Mr Goodetta
Pte Mitchell	Mr Utcher Singh
Mr Gergoon Shah	Mr Woodhill

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer "Persia" is expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

Lady Willingdon visits the American Mission School for the Blind, Mazagon.

TO-MORROW.

Bombay Races, 4th day, first race starts at 3-15 p.m.

Bible Class for Study of Prophecy, New Hall, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.

Prize Distribution, Cathedral High Schools, by Lady Armstrong at the Excelsior Theatre, 4-15 p.m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Hindu Maha Shivratri, Bank Holiday.
Public Services Commission.
Bombay Horse and Dog Shows.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Major W. G. Liston, C. I. E., M. B. M. D., D. P. H., I. M. S., will deliver a lecture at the Institute, on Wednesday the 25th instant at 6-30 p.m. Subject:—"Insects as carriers of Disease in the Tropics," illustrated with lantern slides and with a projection miscroscope. The lecture is open to the public.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Palamcottah will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-day (Friday) instead of on Thursday the 19th idem as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China Japan, Australia, per s.s. Sydney will be closed at the General Post office at 1 p. m. to-day (Friday) instead of at 11 a. m, as previously notified.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' REPLY TO THE COMMITTEE.

In the course of their reply to the questions asked by the Weights and Measures Committee, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau Bombay, wrote in answer to the question, "If, you consider that a separate uniform system of weights and measures should be prescribed for India, what would you suggest ?"

It is unnecessary and even inadvisable to adopt a system with new nomenclatures for this country. Looking to the innate conservatism of the people and illiteracy of large masses of the people, the Committee cannot recommend a system which would be in any way foreign to the general public. If once the necessity for a uniformity of weights is admitted, the system most suitable to be adopted is the one which is in force on all the railways of this country. The unit is a seer of 80 tolas, one tola being equal to 180 grains. The table is given at the very beginning of your questions. Uniformity, however, in one weight will not suffice. It must be in the principal weights in use, seer, maund and khandi, the last being considered equivalent to 20 maunds. Your Committee are, I trust, aware of the fact that the Committee, appointed by the Government of Bombay, recommended in their interim report that all local standards to which the Government gave the weight of legislative sanction should be based on the tola of 180 grains and that the maund should be the railway maund of 82 2-7 lbs. The Committee are aware of difficulties in the way of uniformity in such a large country as India, but do not think with some of the opponents of the principle that it is inadvisable. Railway weights have to a large extent been familiar to the public and if an All India uniform system be adopted on this basis, there will not be insuperable difficulties in the way of its assimilation.

In reply to the question "(a) Would it be advisable to prescribe in addition to the universal system for all India and Burma local standards corresponding as nearly as possible to some weight or measues in general use over some considerable area? (*e.g.*, as the Viss of 140 tolas for Burma). Name any such local standard you would consider it advisable to prescribe, giving reasons for your recommendations and the area over which such local standard should be permitted. (b) Should this be done temporarily or permanently ?" they replied, "No."

THE WEEK'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 14 was 699, giving a death-rate of 37·11 per annum per thousand as against 656 the corresponding period of last year, and 708 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 73 died from fevers ; 24, plague; 9, small-pox ; 12, measles ; 5 leprosy ; 32 phthisis ; 43, diseases of the nervous system ; 231, affections of the respiratory organs ; 48, diarrhœa ; 20, dysentery ; 27, still-born ; 86, old age and debility ; 18, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 30; Brahmin, 28; Lingaet 5; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 320; Hindu low caste, 101 ; Musalman, 155 ; Parsee, 22 ; Jew, 5 ; Native Christian, 21 ; Eurasian, 1; Negro-African, 1 ; other and unknown castes 2. The total number of births was 373 as against 393 for the corresponding period of last year, and 401 the average over the past five years.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, it is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

GAZETTE ORDERS.

[BOMBAY, FEB. 19, 1914.]

Sir Dinshah Dhanjibhai Davar, Judge of the High Court, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Mr. J. B. S. Thubron, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement and Chairman, Aden Port Trust, is granted privilege leave for two months and three days, combined with furlough for two months and twenty-seven days.

The Notification in the Political Department, replacing the services of Lieut. G. P. Murphy at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department, is hereby cancelled.

Lieut. P. J. R. Wigley to be Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., to act as Sindhi Translator to Government, vice Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Captain W. A. Gover, 7th (D. C. O.) Rajputs, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedbad vice Major S. G. W. Hume.

The services of Lieut-Colonel F. J. B. Campbell, Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department, with effect from the date of his relief by Major J. W. H. Lyon, Indian Army.

Major J. W. H. Lyon, Indian Army to be Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., a Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, on furlough, is reverted from Class I, officiating, to Class II, substantive, with effect from the 3rd February, 1914.

Mr. Venkanna Hosabnaik Gonehalli to be Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, with effect from 1st October, 1913.

Mr. S. S. Godbole, Assistant Professor of Physics and Mathematics at the Agricultural College, Poona, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Kolaba, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Kolaba.

Mr. W. A. Wallinger, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, is granted leave on medical certificate without allowances for four months.

Mr. T. F. Main, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, is allowed an extension by six months of leave.

Mr. Pandurang Chimnaji Patil, Divisional Inspector of Agriculture, Central Division, to act as Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona.

Mr. Balkrishna Janardhan Joshi, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Mr. Ramchandra Vaman Pethe to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, Satara.

Mr. Premchand Avatrai Jhangiani is confirmed in the appointment of Principal, Hyderabad Training College for Men.

Mr. Govind Bahirao Brahme to act as Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. Brijalal Keshavlal Agarvala to act as Head Master, Ruscamji Sorabji Dalal High School, Broach.

Miss Violet Machado, M. B., B. S., to be House Physician, Pestanji Hormasji Cama Hospital for Women and Children, for a period of two years with effect from the 1st April, 1914.

Captain J. E. B. Hotson, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is transferred to the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps with effect from the 15th December 1913.

Lieut-Colonel S. E. Prall, M. B., B. S. (Lond.), I. M. S., is granted leave on urgent private affairs for six months with effect from the date of relief.

Lieut.-Colonel H. Bennett, M. B., C. M., B. Sc., (Edin.), F. R. C. S. (E.), I. M. S., to act as a FirstClass Civil Surgeon during the absence on leave of Major V. B. Bennett, M. B., B.S. (Lon.), F. R. C. S., I. M. S.

Messrs. T. H. Knight and R. A. Murdoch to be members of the Boiler Commission vice Messrs. F. J. Page and R. T. Clarke.

Mr. K. N. Colvile has been appointed temporary Professor of English at the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Mr. A. G. Herbert to be a member of the Board of Examiners in Bombay, during the absence of Mr. A. E. Williams on leave.

Mr. H. B. Evington, Acting Executive Engineer, is granted. under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, six weeks' privilege leave from the date of relief.

Mr. J. M. Mackay, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals District.

Mr. A. B. DeSouza, L. C. E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for 3 months from the 10th April, 1914.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I. C. S., Assistant Judge, Sholapur, is granted such privilge leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to two years.

Mr. T. S. Greenaway, Third Grade Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension for six months on medical certificate of furlough.

A further meeting of the motor cyclists interested in the race from Calcutta to Gya, to take place on Saturday week, was held in Calcutta on Wednesday night. It was announced that everything possible was being done to avoid any hitch. Entries were expected to be satisfactory, and owing to the precautions taken with regard to establishing petrol depots it was expected that eighty or ninety per cent. of the competitors would finish the 290 miles. The authorities, through whose areas the cyclists would pass, had promissed to render every assistance.

Icilma Hair Powder

Clean hair without wetting

Use Icilma Hair Powder—the novel English dry shampoo — which brightens and beautifies the hair in a really marvellous way. Only requires lightly sprinkling over the hair and then brushing out—that's all.

Of good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

SNEHALATA'S SUICIDE.

PATHETIC LETTER TO HER FATHER.

"THE HOUR OF SACRIFICE IS COME."

Srimati Snehalata Debi, the Brahmin girl of fifteen, who committed suicide on finding that her father contemplated mortgaging his house to meet the expenses of her marriage, is stated to have written a letter to him before burning herself to death, and a free translation of this appears in the *Hindoo Patrit*.

It is given as follows :—

Most Honoured Father,—I cannot bear to think of your mortgaging the house for the sake of my marriage. You shan't do it. You will have no necessity to do it. For, ere the sun shines again to-morrow morning, the troubled spirit of your inauspiciously-born daughter will have winged its flight to where beyond these voices there is peace.

You have lavished your affection upon me. You have let this tender tendril of love entwine your manly breast. I have been happy in the love of my doting parents, beyond the dreams of Princesses. Am I then to requite all this wealth of love by making myself the cause of the whole family being turned out into the streets and you, my loving father, doomed to life-long penury and misery?

Day before yesterday, late in the afternoon, when you returned home, footsore and weary, after having been out the whole day since the break of dawn, I saw your face, saw the world of anguish and despair which was depicted on it and heard with my own ears those fatal words—"All is lost." That face has never ceased to haunt me since. Those words are still ringing in my ears. And I heard the rest of that heart-breaking story, how the big mortgage, which you were so sanguine of your ability to put through and which was to furnish the money required for my marriage, had almost at the last moment been cancelled and how the only way out of the difficulty was to raise the money by a mortgage upon the house.

Father, I can't bear that idea. What is marriage to me except as a means of lifting the weight of anxiety on my account, which lies so heavy on your breast ? What social obloquy have you not already endured because I am still unmarried ? What heroic efforts have you not already made to find a suitable match for me and with what ill success ? No, the hall of my ancestors will not be trodden by the feet of strangers nor resound with unfamiliar voices. Not you, adored father, but I am to be the sacrifice.

Father, I have heard that many noble-hearted and educated young men volunteered for philanthropic work for the relief of the sufferers from the Burdwan floods. God bless their kindly hearts, so full of compassion for their suffering fellow-beings ! I have also heard that many young men have taken a vow not to buy *bideshi* articles. Only the other day I heard how bands of noble-minded youths had gone from door to door to raise funds for the relief of some people in far away South Africa. But is there no one among them to feel for their own people?

Last night I dreamt a dream, father, which made me take my bow. To the enthralling strains of a music unheard before, and amid a blaze of light as never was on land or sea, I saw the Divine Mother Durga, with benignant smile, beckoning me to the abode of the blest up above, and then I thought of you father, of the ever sorrow-laden face of my beloved mother and of the dear little ones who have done so much to brighten our home. And then I resolved to save you all and made a sign to the Divine Mother that I would not delay obeying her merciful call.

After I am gone, father, I know you will all shed tears over my ashes. I shall be gone—but the house will be saved. Since then I have been pondering on the best way of ending my worldly pilgrimage—Fire, Water or Poison. I have preferred the first and may the conflagration I shall kindle set the whole country on fire !

And now dear father, farewell. The hour of sacrifice is come. All nature is slumbering peacefully and ere long I am going to fall into that sleep which knows no waking. A strange and sweet sensation overpowers me. Up above, in my new home, at the lotus-feet of the Divine Mother and lying within the light of uncreated rays, as I used to lie upon your loving breast, I have only to wait a little while till you and mother come. Your ill-fated daughter.

SNEHALATA.

ANTI-DOWRY AGITATION.

REMARKABLE SCENE IN COLLEGE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

A crowded meeting of students and others was held in College Square, on Friday, to consider the tragic end of Snehalata Devi and to devise means for fighting the great social evil of marriage dowry.

Among other speakers at the meeting, says the *Bengalee*, Babu Sachindra Prosad Basu, in an impassioned speech asked the young men to wipe out the evil in a day by taking solemn vows not to take dowries on these occasions. He proposed to raise a statue to the departed girl and place it in the Square, just opposite the Senate House, where degrees and documents are forged to be used against the hapless parents of brides for extorting dowries in their marriages. The idea was taken up with the wildest enthusiasm and young men were seen to hand over their rings, watches and money-bags for this sacred purpose. The speaker announced that some big men, who had already taken dowries some years ago, had expressed to him their willingness to contribute largely towards the proposed Snehalata Memorial Fund by way of *Prayascchitta*.

There was a pathetic touch about these marriage dowries being given away as gifts to the Memorial Fund. Some of them stated that there was nothing left of the cash they had received as dowries from their fathers-in-law. The only living embodiments of the crime they had committed were the rings they had on their fingers and they wanted to make a gift of these things to the sacred memory of Snehalata.

Professor Frederick Corder lecturing on Spohr said that the latter was the first man in England to keep a band together by using the conductor's baton instead of thumping on a piano.

THE WEATHER.

RAIN IN THE EAST OF THE COUNTRY.

[OFFICIAL REPORT].

SIMLA, Feb. 19.

Precipitation is reported from the Simla and Mussoorie Hills, the east of the United Provinces, the north-east of India. The disturbance is passing away to the East. Skies are clear over the greater, part of North-West India where temperature is now very low. A fresh disturbance, however is commencing to affect Baluchistan.

Chief falls :—Sisagar and Tezpur 1in; Gauhati and Cherrapunji 2; Shillong 1½; Chittagong 3 ; Barisal 1½ ; Jessore and Calcutta 1 ; Bogra ½ ; Cuttack 2 ; Gorakhpur and Lucknow ½ ; Chakrata and Mussoorie 1.

Forecast :—Some rain in Eastern Bengal, Assam, Upper Burma and Baluchistan.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0·24" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in east Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad but drier at the ether stations. Temperature is in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are lower than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. —Skies are clear or very lightly clouded The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Both day and night temperatures are in defect at Aurangabad and in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—A few showers have occurred in the United Provinces. Temperature is lower than usual in north-west India, the United and the Central Provinces, Central India West, Kathiawar, Gujarat and the adjacent parts of the Konkan and of the north Bombay Deccan.

Dry weather is likely generally.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rain fall since 1st November to date
Jask (18th) ...	71·0	57·6	...	3·66
Muskat (18th) ...	71·7	67·3	...	1·91
Delhi ...	66·4	44·6	...	0·74
Karachi ...	70·4	52·1	...	1·92
Bhuj ...	72·3	51·0	...	0·93
Dwarka ...	74·2	57·7	...	0·30
Veraval ...	74·1	56·0	...	0·11
Rajkot ...	73·0	46·0	...	0·07
Bhavnagar Para...	76·8	48·8	...	0·04
Surat ...	76·7	49·5	...	0·04
Deesa ...	74·1	42·1	...	0·09
BOMBAY ...	78·0	62·1	...	0·08
Ratnagiri ...	82·3	66·1	...	...
Mormugao ...	84·0	69·9	...	...
Karwar ...	83·9	66·6	...	...
Malegaon ...	78·8	44·3	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	80·1	50·7	...	0·16
Poona ...	81·4	51·3	...	...
Sholapur ...	88·3	58·5	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	90·6	60·6	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	85·0	54·3	...	0·82
Madras ...	87·3	71·4	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	91·3	66·4	...	0·34

BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), on the 19th February, 1914, was 30·188 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	February.					
Fri	20	m	7	22	23	7
			9	39 a	26	9
Satur	...21	m	9	2	24	1
			10	19 a	27	6
Sun	22	m	10	1	24	10
			10	52 a	28	0
Mon	23	m	10	44	25	8
			11	22 a	23	4
Tues	24	m	11	21	26	4
			11	50 a	28	5

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	February.					
Fri	20	m	2	44	21	7
			2	5 a	17	9
Satur	...21	m	3	50	20	7
			3	9 a	17	6
Sun	22	m	4	32	19	7
			3	58 a	17	2
Mon	23	m	5	5	18	9
			4	38 a	16	11
Tues	24	m	5	33	18	0
			5	12 a	16	9

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS.

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. H. The MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS.

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

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WITH 25 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from **H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE
ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, Ltd.

New Business £3,500,000 per annum.

NO SHAREHOLDERS. PURELY MUTUAL.

PREMIUM RATES.—Ten per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices. The 20 payment Life Policy issued by this Association is cheaper than the 25 payment Policy issued by the majority of Life Offices

THUS SAVING FIVE YEARS' PREMIUMS.

Gentlemen able to introduce business should apply to BOMBAY BRANCH.—Sassoon House Elphinstone Circle.

Resident Secretary.—C. STANLEY PRICE.

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi this morning.

Consols 2½ per cent ... 76 9-16—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris F c s ... 25·20 1-2+0-1
Rentes 3 per cent. ... 87 1-4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London.. 20·44 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot ... 26 1-2 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence.. 26 3-8 unchgd
Closing Tone of silve ... Firm—Buyers
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 64 1-2 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d'st..
(Bank buying Rate) ... 1 3 7-8—1-32
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan) ... 91 1-2 unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m'st 2 1-4+1-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills
6 m'st ... ... 2 1-4+1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 2 7-8 unchgd.
Do, Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 3 1-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77·9 3-8
Interest day to day loans... 1 unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans. 1 1-4 unchgd

Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 29th ultimo.

Amount paid into the Bank of England last £ 400,000 for South America.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India today, for ... ...Rs. 1,20,00,000

Rs. 3,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 7,70,000 „ to Bombay.
Rs. 1,60,000 „ to Madras.

12,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above the rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·07.

Telegraphic Transfers :—
Rs. 40,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 50,80,000 „ to Bombay.
Rs. 16,10,000 „ to Madras.

Rs. 1,47,10,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·10.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale, Rs. 1,21,50,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, 10,000,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Bills on Bombay ...Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

PORT SAID, Feb. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mongolia has tipped £184,470 gold for India.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports...	25,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year ...	27,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ...	20,000
„ Exports to Continent ...	1,000

NEW YORK.—
Futures—month of March ... 12·20—3
Futures—month of May ... 11·91—5

Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to weakness New Orleans.

Spot Cotton ... 12·90 unchgd

ORLEANS.—
Spot Cotton ... 13 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet
Futures—Month of March.... 12·39—11
Futures—Month of May ... 12·49—7

COFFEE.—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... ... 9 3-8 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ... 4·85 7-8 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ... 57 3-8 unchgd

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 10,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ... 500 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 5,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Quiet—Easier
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures—Barely steady.
Tone of Manchester Market.—Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Mid-Americans ...7·03—02
Egyptian F. G. F. ...9·20—05
New York 11 a.m. ... Mar. 12·20 / May 11·90
New York Official noon call Mar. 12·17 / May 11·87
New Orleans 10 a.m. ... Mar. 12·42 / May 12·56

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-March ...	6·64—2
March-April ...	6·64—3
April-May ...	6·60—4
May-June ...	6·60—4
June-July ...	6·56—3
July-August ...	6·51—4
August-September..	6·40—5
September-Oct ...	6·29—3
October-Nov ...	6·21—3
November-Dec. ...	6·17—3

LONDON, Feb. 18.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F....37 1-2+1-2
Do. Months ...May-June.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc...Sellers
Wheat F.-A.-Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F....No quotation.
Tone—Firm.

RUBBER.—
Para Rubber ...3 1 1-4 unchgd
Feb.-March—Quiet

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs ...No sellers.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs ...35 1-8+3-8
Do. Months ...Feb.-March.
Do. Buyers, etc. ...Sellers
Tone—Quieter.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... } 36+1-4
Victorian ... } March-April
New South Wales ... } Value

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 35 p. c. ex-ship .. Nominal.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...54 1-4 unchgd new terms
Do. Months— ...March-April
Do. Name of Ports ...Dunkirk
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Buyers
Brown 416 lbs ex-ship ...48 1-4+3-4
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Port— ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. ...Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED.—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship...49+1-2
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Sellers
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ...47 6+6d
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Value
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine-La Plata...42 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...Hamburg.
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc...Done.
Tone—Firm.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed ...£6-0-6+6d.
Months ...Feb.-March.
Ports ...Hull.
Buyers etc. ...Sellers
Tone—Firm.

METALS.—
Standard Copper G. M. B...£65 3-8—5-16
Copper Braziers ...£80 1-2—1-4
Yellow Metal ...6 7-8 unchgd.

FREIGHT.—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9s. 9d. unchgd. Value.

ARRIVALS.—
" Bleamoor."

SUGAR.—
German Granulated Sugar—
C & F India (Double bags)...12 9 3-4 unchgd Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments...April-August.
Tone—Extremely quiet.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India 11 9 unchgd—Nominal.
Months of Shipments ...March.
Tone—Nothing whatever doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. 9 4 1-2—1-4 Sellers. / 9 6 unchgd Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...February-May.
Tone—Quiet without much change in value.
E A R & Similar Crystals
C and F India ...13 4 1-2 unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March-July.
Tone—Inactive—Unchanged.
Mauritius Crystals C & F
Calcutta ...11 3 unchgd
Mauritius crystals C & F
Bombay ...11 1 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Feb.—Value.
Tone—Quiet

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 - 18
C and F Calcutta ... 11 3 unchgd. Feb.-March—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 11 4 1-2 unchgd. Feb.-March—Value.
Fine White Java C and F
Calcutta ... 12 9 unchgd. Feb.-March—Value.
Fine White Java C & F
Bombay & Karachi ... 12 10 1-2 unchgd. Feb.-March—Value.
Tone—Nominally unchanged in absence of business.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35s. 6d.
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow. 36s. 6d.
General Tone of Tallow Auction.. Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING. Feb. 19th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
8 Boxes Sovns	6,00,000	Port Said	Chartered Bank
6 Boxes Bulln	3,64,800	London	do
1 Box Bulln	76,800	do	Mercantile Bank
15 Boxes Sovns	11,25,000	Port Said	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 17th Feb., 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	138	162,925
B. B. & C. I. Ry	95	114,480

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Nov.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan.	6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan.	7 p.c.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 24 lakhs down and the Bank rate is unchanged. The Bank of Bombay rate is also unchanged.

EXCHANGE :—

The tone of the market is steady and there is little business doing.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 3-16 May.
Do. France Ready	...171
Do. Marks Ready	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...139 1-2
Shanghai 60 days' sight	...188 1-2
Japan 60 days' sight	...143 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 7-8 for Cash and the near settlement and close 1-16 better as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote—

Cash	...Rs.	95 15 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	95 15 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	95 15 0 to 96 0 0

BULLION :—

Bar silver in London remains unchanged at 26 1-2 for ready and 26 3-8 for forward. Ready bars opened at 68 1-8 and the first settlement at 67 5-16. The former have advanced 1-4 during the day while the latter delivery has declined 1-16.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	...Rs.	23 15 3
Australian Gold	...Rs.	23 14 9
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs.	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs.	68 6 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	67 4 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	66 14 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	...Rs.	77 12 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	76 10 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	76 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand :—

WELD AND CO. :—Liverpool : " Idle market, easier on local bear pressure in sympathy with decline in Egyptian Cotton. Egyptians : market depressed on long liquidation of near and short selling." Alexandria reports :—" looks like short interest is large, Market active with strong demand for actual."

GRUNING AND Co. :—" Declined owing to realization by room traders. Bear operators selling to deprees the market. Prevailing opinion is that short interest is small, which will rather go against the market."

HORNBY HEMEBRYK :—" Tendency being downwards speculators are holding aloof. The principal business doing is that people are undoing straddles by selling Egyptians and buying Americans at a loss."

The American markets shows a further small to moderate decline and Liverpool was easier chiefly owing to the drop in Egyptians. The local market also opened easier all round, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 273 and for fine Khamgaon Akola March Rs. 223. There was little doing during the morning and prices kept steady. At Colaba rates were a little steadier and though there was not much doing in the bazaar, exporters were buying quietly. A moderate business is reported.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	277-8	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	...	274	„
Fine „ Wardha Hinganghat...		249	„
„ „ Nagpur	...	246	„
„ „ Yeotmal	...	238-9	„
„ „ Dhamangaon P.	...	233	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola...		224	„
„ „ Amraoti	...	226	„
„ „ Khandeish	...	205	„
F. G. „ Khandeish	...	196	„
Fine „ Muthia	...	200	„
„ „ Bengal	...	202	„
F. G. Bengal	...	191½	„

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone...	...	Barely Strong
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports...	...	29,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·63—1
Mar.-Apr. ...	6·63—1
Apr.-May ...	6·59—1
May-June ...	6·59—1
June-July ...	6·54—2
July-Aug. ...	6·50—1
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·39—1
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·28—1
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·20—1

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steadier. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7 15 0 B.T.
May	... Rs.	8 14 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We steady :—

Brown Delhi May	... Rs.	8 15 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	7 12 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	... Rs.	9 2 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c....	Rs.	56 0 0
Black Kutni ...	Rs.	44 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firmer. We quote :—

Forward	... Rs.	11 14 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	34 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	48 0 0
Small	... Rs.	47 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7 10 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Market is steady. We quote :—

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready.	Rs.	5 11 0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914 ...	Rs.	5 14 0 R.T.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	... 13,236	Bales.
Wheat	... 7,701	Cwts.
Linseed	... 5,576	„
Rapeseed	... 436	„
Gingellyseed	... 6,734	„
Poppyseed	... Nil	„
Groundnuts	... 11,278	„
Castorseed	... 14,936	„
Rice	... 6,486	„
Myrabollams	... 2,326	„
Cottonseed	... 32,478	„
Mowraseed	... 90	„
Gram	... 359	„
Jowar	... 4,626	„
Maize	... Nil	„
Barley	... 189	„

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 31st January, 1914, were Rs. 7,350 making the total earning for the period 1st October, 1913, to 31st January. 1914, Rs. 36,978.

Total for the corresponding week of the last year ...	Rs.	4,855
Total for the corresponding period of the last year	...Rs.	70,636

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	15 p c	320c
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	280
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 „	1695
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	65
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	16 „	1690
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	1440
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 „	90
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	60
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	170
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	20	Nil	11
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ..	£20	£20	15 p c	£59
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	82
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 „	£22
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	£125	£1.125	£ 4	£80
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	610

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	825
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	50
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	60
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	Nil	105
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	630
Bombay United ...	250	250	20	490
Century ...	100	100	3	240
Central India ...	500	500	70	1830
China ...	1000	1000	...	640
Ohio Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	80	1475
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	250
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	580
Crescent ...	100	100	6	115
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	13½	224½
Crowe ...	500	500	20	250
David ...	450	200	20	475
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	400
Empress ...	500	500	...	125
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	180
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	20	440
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1410
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	3·3½
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	pr. 20	490
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	520
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	375
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1325
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	80
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	375
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	900
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	175
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	105
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	375
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	200
Khandesh ...	1000	800	25	825
Khatow Makanjee...	1000	1000	55	1380
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	745
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	pr. 100	1140
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2015
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	75	d 1070
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	50	1970
Morarji Gokuldas ...	1000	1000	60	2790
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	225
Mysore Spinning...	Nil	Nil	...	..
Moon ...	250	250	...	160
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	7	221½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	85	4,040
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	165
Presidency ...	1000	1000	20	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	Nil	700
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	Nil	250
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4900
S Mahratha ...	250	250	Nil	60
Standard Mills ...	500	500	45	1070
Sun ...	125	125	Nil	102½
Swan... ...	250	250	10	275
Swadesh ...	500	500	50	1445
Textile	500	500	Nil	1260
Vishnu Cotton ...	500	500	Nil	895
do ...	500	500	Nil	640
Western India ...	1000	1000	35	475
*	125	125	Nil	102

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashd own and Co ...	100	100	6 p c.	145
All India Ot. Co. Ld ...	100	20	5 „	7
Bamanlus ...	5	5	...	3
Back Bay Bath ..	50	50	6 p. c.	85
Badhan Pile ...	70	70	7 p. c.	94
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	40
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	890
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld..O.	£10	£10	5	220
do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c	172xd
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	4 p. c	18
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c	400
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	5	210
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	270
Central I. M. Co., Ld ...	100	100	3	39
Delhi Flour	200	200	5	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	40 p c	525
John Roberts and Co... ...	100	100	5 p. c	200
Jost's Fans Supply Co	10	100	10 p.c.	50
Kempani Co	200	170	12½ „	168
Karachi Landing .	200	70	12	90
Macks and Co ...	100	100	.8	95
Marsland Price and Co ... ...O	100	100	5 p c.	100
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	69
Oriental Govt. L A. Co	20	50	20 p. c	510
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c	25
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	870
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	1 4	23½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	70
Soundy and Co ...	100	10	...	90
Tata I. St. Co. O. / Ld P.	75 / 150	75 / 150	... / ...	76 / 157
Thacker and Co ...	50	50	40 p. c	210
Telephone Co	25	2	pr. 2	71
Treasher and Co ...	500	500	pr. ...	480
*	30	30	...	Nil

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	3 p c	695
Amritsar-Pattoy ...	100	100	3 „	144
Sindh Light Rys Ld	100	10	5 „	142
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	50	500	7½ „	590
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	142
Guzrat Railway	100	...	4	112
Central Provinces	...	...	...	122 x.d.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	750	750	300	5200
Albert (Karachi) ...	1100	1100	45	500
Bombay Cotton ...	...	...	...	...
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	6 p c	95
Broach City ...	200	200	14	90
Fort ...	475	475	22 1-2	190
Godavery Valley ...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	690
Hindustan P and M...	250	250	15	...
Hingolee ...	100	100	6 p c	60
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	130
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum ...	400	400	9 p c	290
Mahomedpura Cotton ...	125	125	7 1-2	100
Mahuva ...	200	200	nil	80
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	20
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	220
New East India ...	1000	000	75	850
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	800
New Berar ...	500	500	40	500
New Prince of Wales ...	500	500	30	600xd
Oomri ...	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany ...	100	100	10	
Sind ...	400	400	30	...
Surat City ...	200	200	20	250
Volkart U P Co Ld...	500	500	50	190x
Wadhwan G. and P...	150	15	12	105

THE HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST, FEB. 20.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
After the appellate side work is over.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

963-12—Captain, Mirji Khetsey and Co vs The B B and C I Ry Co Ld, Crawford.
560-11—Payne, Mathuradas Callianji and Co vs Amratlal Virchand, Shamrad.
740-13—Jamsetji, Rakhia, Sultan vs Shalebhoy Ebrahim, Little.
512-12—Jehangir M and S, Bayabai widow v Abdulla Joosab and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.
360-13—Pestonji R K and Co, Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v Dadabhoy Hormasji Billimoria, M B Chothia Pest R K and Co.
772-13—Soonderdas and Co, Sobhagchand Nagin-chand v Chandilal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P and P.
767-13—Rustomji and Co, Pestonji Sorabji Master v Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla.
757-13—Bhai K and G, Hirachand Sakaram v Shavchand Dharmsey and ors, Manchersha and N.
630-13—Hiralal and Co, Nanabhai Tullokchand v The Albert Press Co, Ld Little and Co Bhaishanker K and G
688-13—Soonderdas and Co, Rose Kate Correa v Thomas William De' Almeida, Daptary F and D
99-13—Smetham B and Co, Bablibai v Dewarkbai, widow and ors, D J Mantri Khanderao L and M.
249-13—Bhai K and G, The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr v Motilal Chunilal, Malvi. H M & R,
601-13—Rustomji, Mathuradas Gordhandas v Ranchordas Kallianji, Mansukhlal.
546-10—Payne, The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Gangabai, Wadia.
1145-12—Mulla, Pandooji Rowji vs Giacome Batoni, Bicknell.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

658-11—Daphtary, R. D. Sethna, vs Hemraj Malsey—Ardeshir.
Short Cause.
50-14—Payne, Pallonji Edulji and Sons vs Ha bulbh Becherdas—Bhaishanker.
Long Causes.
229-12—Mirza, The Oriental Bank of India Ltd. vs Nurmahomed Jinnah, Payne.
839-13—Hiralal, Jamnadas Damji vs Varjla Tarachand, Payne.
103-13—Madhowji, R D Sethna vs Tyabali Allibhai, Edgelow.
1275-12—Smetham, F. J. Ghandy vs. Laxmibai —Wadia.
63-13—Payne, The Bombay Hazaj S N Co of India Ltd (in Liquidation) vs. Goolamhoosain, Assaji Tajbhoy, Bicknell.
805-13—Suraj Malkanji Pragji vs Premji Vallabhdas Ardeshir.
1022-12—Wadia, The Eastern Bank of India Ld vs N Gokaldas and Co, Payne.
496-13—Payne, Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed vs Haji Sidick Haji, Mahomed.
947-13—Patell, Gujanand Moreshwar vs Vithal Anant.
286-17—Tyabji, Keshavlal Gopuldas vs Kundanmall Indumall, Captain.
1119-12—Man H M & Co, Rahim Meherali vs Meherali Hamir, Manch & N.
1304-12—Amin & D, Chaganlal Ambaram vs Sha Govind Kerson, Payne & Co.
975-12—Bhmji & Co, Harakhbai widow vs Ludha Lakhamsey, Maneckial & T.
1323-12—Khurd L & M, Choonilal Lalchand v Motilal Raghoomathdas, Bhai K & G.
571-13—Ard H D & Co, Purshotam Padamsey and anr. v Bhaidas Kaliandas & anr, Manch & N.
1028-12—Motichand & D, Kuberdas Narseydas a firm v Chunilal Chotalal & Co a firm, Surajmal & Co.
376-12—Rajh N & Co, Nanubai v. Bhnnabai widow & ors, Juda and S Mah. & D For Postponement.
639-11—Surajmal & Co, Ambalal Virchand v Virchand Jaichand & anr, Khund L & M Jeh G & B.
299-13—Jehangir M & S, Cowasji Nus erwanji Doctor v. Peroshaw Framji Dalal.
1006-12—Nadershaw & D, Byramji Cursetji Daruwalla v. Dadabhoy Ardesher Pochkhanawalla Jehangir & D.
239-13—Jehangir, Valee Mahomed Hasan vs Abaji Aboo Panadu, Judah.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 14th Feb 1914 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 14th Feb 1914.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2855·31	2083700	33909932	35993632
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·88	49000	940069	989069
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	2800	54550	57350
Total...	3021·48	2135500	34904551	37040051
Earnings for crdg. 7 days ending 14th Feb. 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2789·69	1951505	31940129	33921634
A.D.C.Ry	125·88	44794	881676	926470
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	2643	54434	57077
Total...	2955·86	2028942	32876239	34905181
Increase or Decrease.		5	3	8
G.I.P.Ry.		+ 65·62	+ 10219	+ 196980 + 207199
A.D.C.Ry		+ 4206	+ 58393	+ 62599
B.-Kotah Ry. ...		+ 157	+ 116	+ 273

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Dec., 1913.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—10 bales wool raw, M Jaferbhoy ; 17 bales wool raw, Moti Jetha ; 78 bales wool raw, the Bombay Co ; 16 bales wool raw, A Shivji ; 32 bales wool raw, N Gokuldas ; 10 bales goats' hair, Esmail Dossa and Co ; 3 bales cow hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 10 cwts ghee, 10 cwts dryfish, W and A Graham and Co ; 205 cwts gum arabic, S Khetsey and Co ; 343 cwts linseed cake, Breul and Co ; 135 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4 bales silk waste, 2 bales silk voils, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1 bundle woollen carpet, King King and Co ; 50 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co ; 402 cwts nigersed, Baner and Krause ; 11 bales; cow hides, V Esmail and Co.
City of Calcutta s—5,703 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Divadkar and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—1 bundle carpet woollen, Allen Bros and Co ; 201 cwts nigersed, Baner and Krause 5 casks chutney, Framjee Nawroji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—200 cwts cashewnuts, R Jiwandas and Co.
Cairngowan s—1,160 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—55 casks, 20 bales goat skins, E N Stein ; 6 bales, 60 casks goat skins, C J Mathew and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—100 bales hemp, H Govindjee ; 13 bales cow hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 1 bale woollen carpets, N P Vakil.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Clan Colquhoun s—600 tons manganesecre, James Finlay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Manchester Civilian s—4,530 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Ariosto s—526 cwts castorseed, G Bhimjee ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Manchester Civilian s—250 tons manganesecre. Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ariadne Irene s—660 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, H. Maganlal ; 2,100 cwts cottonseed, S Cooverjee and Co.
Holtby s—35 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 252 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 220 b

THE TEST MATCH.

A GOOD INNINGS BY HOBBS.

DURBAN, Feb. 18.

In the test match here, South Africa scored 305 runs for nine wickets in their second innings and declared it closed. H. Taylor made 93 and Bar[illegible] took seven wickets for 88 runs

England then scored 154 [illegible]ive wickets, of which Hob[illegible]e 97.—Reuter.

TO-MORROW'S RACING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

In connection with the Bombay Races for to-morrow the following horses are left in after declaration of final forfeit at 4 p.m., Thursday, Februar 19, 1914.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—1¼ miles.—Mayfowl 9st 13lbs, Shining Way 8st 11lbs. Keerit 8st 1lb, Matchlock 7st 12lbs, Hilarity 7st 11lbs, Pretty Good Sort 7st 3lbs, Wayward and Wild 7st, Hamara 6st 7lbs.

The WILLINGDON PLATE.—about 7 furlongs.—Kempion 10st 7lbs, Criton 8st 7lbs, Lumination 8st 3lbs, Soultline 7st 8lbs, Paul Pry 7st 4lbs, Watch Tower 7st 4lbs, Forfeit 6st 13lbs, Refresher 6st 10lbs, Satellite 6st.

THE STAND PLATE.—5 furlongs.—Lithosian 9st 12lbs, Twa Brigs 9st 4lbs, Bachelor's Knot 9st 3lbs, Cherrywood 7st 12lbs, Borgie 7st 9lbs, Lady Douglas 7st 3lbs, Impecunious 7st 1lb, Mollye S 6st 9lbs.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—1¼ miles.—Abdul Malik 10st 3lbs, Thank You 9st 13lbs, Dhaman 9st 11lbs, Nakib 9st 8lbs, Tajilmulook 9st, Sir Knight 8st 13lbs, Purity 8st 8lbs, Money Gold 8st 2lbs, Gold Fish II 8st 2lbs, Beyrut 8st 2lbs, Valens 7st 12lbs, Black Malik 7st 10lbs, Terror 7st 7lbs, Gowahajmer 7st 5lbs, Regent 7st 3lbs, Sweden 7st 1lb, Mexico 7st, Harry Johnson 6st, Nizamul-Mulk 6st, Guenea Merchant 6st.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—5 furlongs—Abdul Malik 10st 3lbs, Pendil 9st 13lbs, Baloz 9st 12lbs, Zoolphokars 9st, Malster 8st 3lbs, Chechan 7st 11lbs, Raspberry 7st 10lbs, Rean 7st 10lbs, Bravo 7st 9lbs, Guinea Mohur 6st 12lbs Mat-hat-Baig 6st 4lbs, Zigomar 6st 4lbs, Dhaidan 6st, Mutar 6st.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—About 1 Mile.—Engine, Long Silk, White Silk, Red Silk, Balkan Prince, Louvre, Sunbeam, Buttercup, Chaser, George V, Faleh Khan, Ranjit, Adonis, Rising Dawn, Burjes and Kayid.

THE LILLIPUT HANDICAP PLATE.—About 7 furlongs.—Sweden 10st 7lbs, Safal 9st 2lbs, Fado 9st 1lb, Solar Star 9st 1lb. Tofic Pasha 9st, Burg 8st 11lbs, Soomsam 8st 10lbs, Mat-hat-Bai 8st 7lbs, Best Chance 8st 5lbs, Moonspot 8st 2lbs, Dilkush 7st 6lbs, Castaway 7st 4lbs, Ata Allah 7st 3lbs, Hurbia 6st 10lbs, Mars 6st 9lbs, Lot 6st 6lbs, Nasirabai 6st 4lbs, Malayeb 6st 2lbs, President 6st, Jack London 6st, Beethoven 6st.

ADDITIONAL RACES.

BOMBAY NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 28th February 1914.

THE MEDINA PLATE.—Winner Rs 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division. Distance—About 7 furlongs.

THE MUSCAT PLATE.—Winner Rs.1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs.200 A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division. Distance—5 furlongs.

ENTRY.

Rs. 10 to close at 4 p.m., on Monday. 23rd February 1914, with Rs. 5 more if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 26th February.

Handicaps will be published by 8 a.m., Thursday, 26th February, at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

THE MARRYATT CUP.

One of the best games seen in the tournament for the Marryatt Cup was witnessed by a large number of spectators yesterday afternoon when England defeated Heemskirk by two sets to one. Conditions were not ideal for good tennis, as there was a high wind blowing which rather spoilt the game. England was expected to have a fairly easy win, but Heemskirk gave him a splendid match and was certainly the better player of the two in the first set. After this, however, England settled down to his game and held the upper hand until the end.

In the first set Heemskirk ran away with the first three games. He then served none too well, and hit rather wildly, England getting to three games to his opponent's four. Heemskirk then won the set, 6-3.

In the second set Heemskirk only won one game, England playing much better.

The third set was well contested. Heemskirk winning the first game and although England won the set 6—2 Beemskirk contested every point stubbornly.

To-night Boyes plays Portlock and Mrs. Blunt and Mrs Gibbs play Mrs. Nelson and Miss Greenside in the Ladies' doubles final,

S. Calvocoressi A. Boyes	Boyes 6—3, 6—4.	
Capt. H. S. Hutchinson F. Portlock	Portlock W. O.	
N. Marryatt M. Ferrers Nicholson	Nicholson 6—3, 6—2.	
M. N. Hogg Capt. F. H. James	James 6—1, 6—4.	
L. S. Bartlett R. D. England	England 6—0, 6—1.	England 3-0, 6-1, 6-2
G. E. Fryc L. B. Heemskirk	Heemskirk 2-6, 6-4, 6-4.	
R. L. Sharbrooke G. J. Fletcher	Sharbrooke 6—3, 6—4.	
E. J. Bunbury Major E. E. Preston	Bunbury 2—6, 6—2, 6—1.	

THE KADIR CUP.

LIST OF FIRST ENTRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, Feb. 19.

For the Kadir Cup first entries (two nominations each) have been received as follows :—

Laton, Jones, Cautis, Clinton, Forbes, Gladstone, Sherston, Findlay, Astor, Spilsbury, Pritchard, Lees, Morton, Lawson, Callett, Freer, Vanderbilt, Marderson, Grey, Martin, Campbell, Noel, Paynter, Medlicott, Gatacre, Robinson, Carter, Macdonald, Paterson, Humphrey, Fleuz, Tuelon, Herringham, Lynch, Staunton and Boletho.

Entries of one nomination each have been received from Faunthorpe, Daniel, Parker, Collett, Jeffrey and Benson.

MINORS' ESTATES.

A REVIEW OF LAST YEAR'S WORKING.

The following Government Resolution No. 915, dated 28th January 1914, passed on the Annual Reports on the Administration of Minors' Estates in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and in Sind for the year 1912-13, is published for general information :—

Exclusive of estates under the control of the Courts of Wards, and of those in the Talukdari Settlement Officer's management under the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, there were at the commencement of the year 1912-13 seventy-six estates in the Presidency proper in charge of executive officers under certificates of guardianship given by District Courts. During the year [illegible]s were handed over to the minors on their attaining majority and five more were released from management; but in the case of four of these management was continued under the Gujarat Talukdars Act, and in one case under the Court of Wards Act. At the close of the year the total number of minors' estates under the management of executive officers was seventy-four, five having been added in the course of the year. Of the total number, thirty-one were under the control of the Talukdari Settlement Officer. In Sind the management of three estates was relinquished during the year which closed with a total number of ten estates under management as compared with thirteen under management at its commencement.

2. The favourable character of the season rendered it possible to recover not only most of the current year's rents of the estates, but also a large part of the suspended rents of the previous year, during which, owing to the scarcity prevailing in the Northern and Southern Divisions, considerable leniency had to be exercised in collection. The total gross income of all estates including those in Sind rose from Rs. 1,23,851 in 1911-12 to Rs. 2,53,487 during the year under review, while the total expenditure inclusive of a sum of Rs. 32,738 devoted to the payment of debts showed an increase of Rs. 42,629 over the total expenditure of the previous year. Recovery of about 50 per cent. of that year's arrears was effected; of the current year's demand collections amounted to about 90 per cent. of the total; and a sum of Rs. 13,184 was written off as irrecoverable out of the outstanding balance of arrears. The Government assess[illegible]t and judi[illegible] for the current year w[illegible] recovered in full except in the ca[illegible] of five estates where, on account [illegible] failure of crops, suspension had t[illegible]oe given and the suspended amount of the previous year's Government demand had also to [illegible]e resuspended. Similar outstandings were recovered up to 50 per cent. of the total amounts due from the remaining estates in the Northern Division and in full from the estates in the Central and Southern Divisions.

3. During the year a satisfactory reduction to the extent of Rs. 39,278 was made in the total liabilities payable by the estates which stood at nearly 4 1-2 lakhs when management of them was first assumed, and at just under 3 2-5 lakhs at the close of the year. Except in the case of four estates in the Northern Division, which are under the control of the Talukdari Settlement Officer and in which debt settlement is rendered difficult owing to disputes, progress generally in the liquidation of liabilities appears to have been satisfactory.

4. For the education of wards of school-going age, the minors' guardians are themselves responsible. The arrangements made show that they are, as a rule, anxious to secure as good an education as is available for their charges.

5. The statistics given prove that most of the estates have recovered from the set-back which they suffered owing to the bad season of the previous year, and afford satisfactary evidence of the care bestowed on their management by the officers responsible for the conduct of their affairs.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Among the persons released, in connection with the last Ajodhya riots, was Shri Ram Ballav Saranji, the hermit of Ajodhya.

The Aligarh College cricket team in a three-days' match, which was finished on Monday, defeated the Jhalawar State team by one hundred and fifteen runs and four wickets.

Topeswar Pandey, jail warder, Durbhanga, who was placed on trial under Section 411, I. P. C., for his alleged receiving, with a guilty knowledge, certain stolen property belonging to a subovverseer of Samastipur, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Rev. G. E. Dodd, a probationary chaplain of the Church of Scotland, now holding the appointment of second chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta is confirmed as a junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, with effect from January 21st last.

Some boar-hunters spread out their nets in a jungle near Maidan, a village, in the jurisdiction of the Fulkumar Police station. After some time three Mahomedan boys of the village were passing by the jungle to a grazing field with their cows, when one of the netted boars burst through a net, attacked the boys, and severely wounded them all. One of the boys succumbed to his wounds immediately.

Government have just issued a short pamphlet entitled "Leprosy and its control in the Bombay Presidency." The pamphlet first quotes the latest expert opinion on the degree of contagiousness of the disease, and defines the limits within which restrictions on, and segregation of, lepers are justifiable. It next sketches the scope of the Lepers Act of 1898, and explains how it has been applied to a large number of the municipal districts in the Presidency proper. It details the measures taken to provide accommodation for lepers by providing new asylums and enlarging and improving existing asylums, and the special attention that is to be paid to the care of the untainted children of leprous parents. Finally mention is made of the machinery necessary for the working of the Act.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE.

At the High Court yesterday, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor heard an appeal preferred by Bhimawabai Iraya against the Secretary of State for India and the decision of Mr. H. L. Harvey, District Judge of Sholapur.

Mr. Shortt, with Mr. Mulgaoker, appeared for the appellant, while the Hon. the Advocate-General, with the Government Pleader, represented the respondent.

The facts of the case are that the appellant (plaintiff) was in possession of some property acquired by gift by her, and she and her predecessors had been in possession for more than sixty years. The buildings were in existence long before the introduction of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, and neither rent nor building rates were assessed thereon either at the original survey settlement in 1841, or at the two successive revision surveys in 1871 and 1894. Though the cantonment limits were fixed and refixed by the Government for the convenience of the Cantonment authorities and for the purpose of the administration of cantonment affairs, private rights in property remained unaffected thereunder. The Secretary of State for India served upon the appellant two notices with the signature of the Mamlatdar of Sholapur informing her that under the Land Revenue Code the property had been assessed at Rs. 40 per acre annually from 1910-11, and that the rate of assessment would not remain in force for more than 50 years, provided that the land remained unresumed by the Government during that period. The plaintiff denied assertion of the defendant's right and filed the suit praying that the notices and the assessment should be declared to be *ultra vires* and illegal.

The defendant stated that the jurisdiction of the court to entertain the suit was barred under section 11 of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act of 1876, and prayed that the suit should be dismissed.

The lower court dismissed the suit with costs.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, remanded the case to the lower court to determine whether the lands were held as contended by Government upon the cantonment tenure, and whether the Government were not estopped from asserting such tenure as against the plaintiff.

CIVIL HOSPITAL AT BELGAUM.

CLAIM BY A CONTRACTOR.

Another appeal arising out of a suit filed by Lalsing Indrajitsing, a contractor, against the Secretary of State for India in the Court of Mr. Clements, District Judge of Belgaum, came up for disposal before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, yesterday.

Mr. Baptista with Mr. Virkar and Mr. Bakle appeared for the appellant while the Hon. the Advocate-General with the Government Pleader represented the respondent.

The facts of the case are that the appellant (plaintiff) filed a suit against the Government for the recovery of Rs. 53,835, alleging that it was due to him on account of his contracts for the building of the Civil Hospital at Belgaum. His tenders were accepted on October 25,1905, and December 13,1906, and it was stipulated that the works should be completed by October 25,1907, and November 30,1907, respectively. During the time of construction he executed works not covered by the contract and many changes in plans were made. There was an order book kept on the work, but care was not taken to enter therein all changes in construction and the rates agreed upon. The plaintiff could not complete the work within a reasonable time so the contract was taken away from him, and the parts uncompleted were finished departmentally. The buildings were completed about the end of September, and the plaintiff was asked to attend at the final measurements and to sign the measurement book as each building was measured. He was asked to accept the sum mentioned in the contract agreement in full satisfaction of his claim. He had applied for the return of the deposit of Rs. 5,000 which he had made according to rules, but had received no reply to his letters. The plaintiff was in monetary difficulties and applied that a part payment should be made to him pending a thorough investigation of his claim. But the authorities said that unless he accepted the payments offered to him in full satisfaction they would not pay him anything. The plaintiff accordingly filed a suit and the District Judge partly allowed the plaintiff's claim. Hence the appeal.

Their lordships, after hearing counsel, varied the decree of the lower court by adding Rs. 3,727-5 with interest at 6 per cent from the date of the suit till payment.

We (the *Pioneer*) have been asked to draw attention to the growing danger of suggestive pictures being given on the bioscope in India. One correspondent suggests that while strong objection was taken to Miss Maud Allan's dancing when it was first announced that she was coming to this country, nothing has been said about representations of dancers "on the film." And yet he assures us that some of the pictures are of a kind that should not be tolerated. The popularity of the bioscope in India is increasing in a remarkable manner and the "picture-theatre" has apparently come to stay. It is, therefore, important that it should be above reproach; and we are sure that the older and more responsible proprietors of these entertaining shows take good care that their films are absolutely unobjectionable. But there are smaller fry who are not very scrupulous as to some of the pictures which they exhibit and it is these persons who should be looked after. It is purely a matter for the police authorities, and there should be no difficulty in dealing with the offenders.

THE BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

A meeting of members and their friends of the Bombay Natural History Society took place yesterday, Lt.-Col. W. E. Jennings, I.M.S., presiding.

The election of the following 21 members since the last meeting was announced:—Mr. E. E. English, Bombay; Mr. G. W. Talbot, Bombay; Commander H. Kitson, R. N., East Indies Squadron; Mr. A. V. Wilcox, Ireland; Mr. W. Evans, Bombay; Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Toungoo, Burma; Miss A. MacIlvaine, New Jersey; Mr. B. C. Rowlandson, Bombay; Major C. Gregory, Ootacamund; Mrs. A. D. Barr, Jodhpur; Capt. A. L. M. Molesworth, Shillong; Miss Olivia da Cunha, Bombay; Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell, Bombay; Lt. E. A. W. Lake, Poona; Mr. W. G. Wooster, Monywa; Mr. A. MacWilliam, Barisal, Eastern Bengal; Mr. A. B. Ritchie, Rangoon; Mr. Herbert A. Eltoft, Bombay; Mr. G. H. White, Bombay; Mr. R. R. Oakley, Ceylon; and H. E. Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E., Bombay.

ELECTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen were elected as office-bearers for the present year:—President: H. E. The Right Hon'ble Lord Willingdon, G. C. I. E.; Vice-Presidents: Mr. J. D. Inverarity, B. A., LL. B.; Revd. F. Dreckmann, S.J.; and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod. Managing Committee: Revd. J. Assmuth, S. J., Mr. T. Bainbrigge Fletcher, F. E. S.; Mr. T. R. Bell, I. F. S.; Mr. C. I. Burns, Mr. E. Comber, F. Z. S.; Lt.-Col. G. H. Evans, C. I. E., F. L. S.; Capt. W. H. Evans, R. E.; Prof. G. A. Gammie, Mr. F. Hannyngton, I. C. S.; Mr. G. S. Hardy, I. C.S.; Mr. N. B. Kinnear, Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S., (Retd.); Major W.G. Liston, C. I. E., I. M. S.; Mr. J. McNeill, I. C. S.; F. M. Mackwood, Dr. A. Powell, Mr. E. L. Sale, I. C. S.; Mr. R. A. Spence, Major F. Wall, I. M. S., C. M. Z. S.; Mr. John Wallace, C. E. Honorary Secretary: Mr. W. S. Millard; Honorary Treasurer: Mr. L. H. Savile.

The Honorary Secretary acknowledged the receipt of the following specimens since the last meeting :—

Species : 1 muntjac, 1 jungle cat, 3 langurs, 11 bamboo rats, and two tree shrews; locality, Burma; donor, Capt. F. E. W. Veaning. Species : skin of striped weasel; locality, Arakan; donor, Mr. W. S. Thom. Species : 4 bird skins; locality, Kanara; donor, Col. [illegible] Delme-Radcliffe. Species: herring gull, locality, Karachi; donor, Mr. T. M. S. Culbertson. Species: 2 woodsnipe, 1 solitary snipe, 1 pintail snipe and six snakes; locality, Tounggyi, Burma; donor, Mr. S. St. Lightfoot. Species: ringed plover; locality Colaba; donor, Mr. S. H. Prater. Species: cobra; locality, Chin Hills; donor, Capt. W. Massey. Species: Tibetan wolf skin; locality, Chitral; donor, Capt. H. F. D. Stirling. Species: jackal skin; locality, Hazaribagh; donor, Major O. A. Smith. Species: several sea snakes, fish, fossils and slides of snails' "teeth;" locality, Persian Gulf; donor, Capt. F. W. Townsend. Species: Burmese civet; locality, Tounggyi, Burma; donor, Mr. S. St. Lightfoot. Species: large Indian civet; locality, Siam; donor, Mr. J. F. Keddie. Species : skin and skull of a female sambar; locality, Duars; donor, Mr. W. P. Field. Species: 1 smew; locality, Sind; donor, H. E. Lord Willingdon. Species: 1 whistling teal (variety), 65 butterflies; locality, various; donor, Mr. F. M. Mackwood. Species: 1 jungle cat, 2 rooks, 1 jackdaw, and four other birds; locality, Helum; donor, Mr. H. Whistler.

Minor contributions from :—Messrs. W. R. Le G. Jacob and H. M. Dwane.

THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1913.

Mr. L. H. Savile, the Honorary Treasurer, said in presenting the accounts for the year ending December, 31, 1913 :—The opening balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,120-6-0, the closing balance being Rs. 2,198-3-10, showing a deficit on the year's working of Rs. 922-2-2.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 36,684 which is Rs. 755 less than last year, the receipts, however, only amounted to Rs. 35,763, which is Rs. 1,256 less than 1912.

The total amount received by subscriptions including arrears and those paid in advance for 1914 and 1915 amounted to Rs. 24,142. The subscriptions paid for the present year, including those paid in 1912, and allowing say Rs. 1,000 still to come in, amounted to Rs. 24,040 which gives the number of subscribing members at say 1,600, besides which we have 106 Life Members.

The number of new members who joined during 1913 was 143, as against 195 in 1912, which is a serious falling off.

As pointed out earlier, the year's working has shown an excess of expenditure over income of close on Rs. 1,000, and unless our membership can be further increased, the question of increased subscription will have to be considered as it is unlikely that the expenses can be cut down without impairing the value of the work now being done by the Society.

MAMMAL SURVEY FUND.

The opening balance of this fund was Rs. 15,517, while the closing balance is Rs. 14,848, an excess of expenditure over receipt of Rs. 669.

During the year Rs. 25,344 was received in donations to which adding interest on money invested the total receipts for the year amounts to Rs. 25,934. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 26,603, which is nearly double that of last year, but we have now three collectors at work on this survey, namely, Mr. C. A. Crump, Mr. G. C. Shortridge and Major E. W. Mayor, working in India, Burma and Ceylon, and I think the reports that have appeared from time to time in the Journal giving an account of the work accomplished fully justifies this expenditure, and it is hoped that sufficient further donations will be forthcoming to enable the Society to complete this important undertaking.

THE MAMMAL SURVEY.

Mr. Crump is collecting near Philibhit, U.P., on the S.W. border of Nepal, and is shortly proceeding to Bengal.

Mr. Shortridge is doing well in Lower Tenasserim and the first batch of his specimens will be arriving shortly.

Major Mayor is now in the hilly parts of Ceylon completing the survey of this Island.

As regards finances, a very welcome contribution has been received from the Bombay Government in the promise of Rs. 10,000 towards the survey, and Rs. 2,500 has just been received for the same object from the Central Provinces Government.

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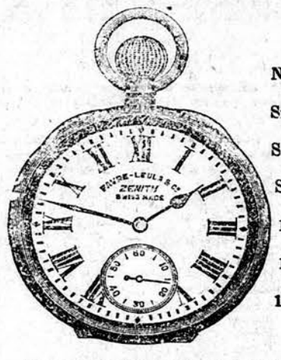

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THE
Bombay Gazette

Friday, 20th Feb., 1914.

BOMBAY AND DISEASE.

THE comprehensive and valuable work entitled "Sanitation in India," which has been prepared by Dr. Turner, Executive Health Officer to the Bombay Municipality, will be welcomed by all who take an interest in the problems with which it deals. The book covers an enormous field, and its value is enhanced by the large number of excellent photographs which it contains. In the preface the author remarks that his work aims at providing sanitary students with information on the practical application of modern sanitary methods adapted to India as well as to other places, and there is no doubt that it has most efficiently attained that end. Of special and direct interest to Bombay are the various references to sanitary conditions in this city, and to the steps which are being taken to protect the population from disease in its multifarious aspects. The difficulties with which the sanitary reformer in India is faced are well illustrated by the fact that 90 per cent. of the inhabitants of the country have no conception of the value of sanitation, and consequently, as Dr. Turner remarks, the sanitary officer becomes as much a teacher as the executive officer. In Bombay itself great difficulty is experienced in enforcing the most ordinary sanitary rules, owing to the ignorance or apathy of large classes of the population, and in view of this fact the success attained by the Health Department is all the more noteworthy. The uninitiated might well imagine that owing to the terrible ravages inflicted upon the people by plague there would be a general desire on the part of the population to co-operate in measures aimed at checking or eradicating this disease. Since 1896 nearly 180 thousand deaths from plague have taken place in Bombay, and over 8 millions in the whole of India. The causation of the disease has long been well known, and no fewer than 14,000 plague-infected rats are found in the city of Bombay every year. The material loss created by the ravages of rats is enormous, it being estimated that in the grain godowns in the city these rodents cause damage to the extent of at least 50 lakhs of rupees per annum. Yet "in many of the godowns and shops, in B. Ward especially, rats are not allowed to be killed. On the contrary they are encouraged to live. Tins of water can be seen placed in the godowns for the rats to drink. These rats can be seen in large numbers in the godowns any day coming to drink." Again, Dr. Turner states that such is the opposition to the operations carried on by the sanitary authorities for the destruction of rats that certain castes of Indians place the notice on their houses, "No rat-catcher is allowed." Similar difficulties have arisen in regard to the prevention of malaria, notwithstanding the terrible destruction of human life which is caused by that scourge. Indeed, it is impossible to contemplate the obstacles placed in the way of sanitary officials in this country without realising how deplorably backward is the condition of the masses in India. The density of the population of Bombay unavoidably adds to the difficulties of the Health Department. The population of the city is returned at 979,445 and its area at 14,575 acres. Calcutta, apart from its extensive suburbs, has a population of 890,000 and an area of 20,547 acres. Madras is more favourably situated, since its area of 17,280 acres is inhabited by a population of no more than half a million. But if more enlightened ideas on the subject of sanitation prevailed among the people at large, the problem of reducing the death rate would be a much easier one, notwithstanding the overcrowding which exists in some parts of the city. The infantile mortality in Bombay is appallingly high, and this could be materially reduced if more enlightened methods were adopted by those responsible for children in the early days of their existence. In 1912 the "crude" infantile death rate, or the number of deaths among children below the age of one year reached the proportion of 448·2 per thousand. Dr. Turner points out, however, that serious as the infantile death-rate is in Bombay it is not so serious as these figures appear to indicate, for although all deaths are accurately known and registered, the same standard of registration does not obtain in respect of births, owing to obvious differences in the sources of information and to the secretive habits of the people. The problem, however, is one of profound gravity, and the movement which has been set on foot by Dr. Turner to arouse public opinion on the question and, on the danger resulting from the ignorance and superstitions of midwives, has an enormous field before it. A highly important chapter of the present work is devoted to the habits and customs of the people in relation to health. A perusal of this chapter is calculated to evoke mixed sentiments of pessimism and of hope. Not only are the most elementary rules of health disregarded by large sections of the population of Bombay, but there are sects who take steps to prevent the destruction or disinfection of bedding and mattresses upon which persons afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases have died. The objection to the killing of rats, even during plague epidemics, has already been described. Small-pox, moreover, is venerated as the visitation of a deity, and certain classes oppose the removal of patients suffering from this deadly disease to hospitals. It is a great tribute to the Health Department, in view of the obstacles which confront it, that it has been able to effect so much. An examination of the facts at once shows how much more there is to be accomplished, and how important it is that educated members of the Indian community should help to dissipate the grotesque notions respecting sanitation which are held by their fellow-countrymen.

COTTON IMPORT DUTIES.

SIR JOHN RANDLES, the Unionist member for North-West Manchester, was not long in India, but like others before him, he appears to have acquired sufficient knowledge of conditions in this country to enable him to solve problems which, hitherto, have baffled men who have made them their life-study. Interviewed on his return to England, he said that "it would be beneficial to Lancashire, and it would remove a grievance in India, if the 5 per cent. Customs duty on imported manufactured cotton goods and the corresponding Excise duty on Indian manufactured cotton were abolished. The Indian people did not like to have the countervailing Excise imposed on them in the interests of Lancashire. The course suggested would not hurt English trade and would stimulate the use of cotton goods by the reduction in price to the consumer." If Sir John received justice at the hands of the interviewer he failed to make out a case for the fiscal change which he proposed should be adopted in this country. Apart from any other question, the import tax is likely to remain, because the Government of India could not assent to the loss of the proceeds of the 3½ per cent. revenue duty,—not 5 per cent. as stated by Sir John Randles,—imposed on imported cotton goods. It has not always been the case that when the middlemen in a trade have secured a reduction in the price of the goods the consumers have been given the benefit of the decline, and in the case in question, if the middlemen were to halve the reduction caused by the removal of the 3½ per cent. duty, it does not require much argument to show that the net result to the people, for whom our late visitor displays such solicitude, would be infinitesimal. Of course, India would be a happy land if it could be maintained without taxation. Unfortunately, that is impossible; but the present incidence is not heavy and no real benefit would be secured by reducing it to the extent of removing the 3½ per cent. tax on cotton goods. On the other hand the loss of revenue would be a serious one, especially as the Government of India have lost the opium receipts, and have to face further heavy obligations in the not distant future.

Notes of the Day.

The statement made by the German Colonial Secretary in the Reichstag that British Colonial administration might serve as a model to Germany comes as no surprise; nor is the announcement that reforms are contemplated in German system of administration unexpected. German and other European statesmen have frequently expressed admiration of the way Great Britain deals with her colonies. The British methods come from a natural genius for colonization and their efficiency is proved by their marvellous success.

These are days of cheap sensations, but if emotion is displayed because an English railway company makes an occasional purchase of locomotives out of England, the man in the street must be hard pressed for a cause to grumble. British industries are not tottering to their fall, and it need not be supposed that national prosperity would be affected as much by such a purchase as by the holding up of work through the congested conditions of English workshops, or by the "down tools" movements of discontented workmen. In many instances purchases have been made abroad because British manufacturers were so busily occupied that they could not accept orders for early delivery.

It is not often that young Englishmen once having embarked on professional or business careers in India abandon them in favour of the ministry of the Anglican Church; but such a course has before now been adopted and with the happiest results, a case ready at hand being that of the Rev. W. A. Sawtell, of St. Mary's, Poona, who in other days was on the staff of our Lahore contemporary. The Harbour Chaplain of Bombay, in the course of his annual report which has just been issued, states that of Mr. E. A. Storrs-Fox, who until recently was connected with the local Port Trustees, has left Bombay with a view to reading for Holy Orders at Home. Mr. Fox had rendered invaluable help to the Bombay Harbour Mission as a layman and did much for European seamen visiting the port. The report of the mission records a year of successful work and contains some interesting statistics.

A correspondent writing to a contemporary with reference to the Boy Scout movement, gives it as his opinion that there are 30,000 boys eligible to join in India, and in advancing one reason why there are only 1,000 members at present says: "Take for instance the number of men of my standing in the country who are compelled to remain in India owing to family connections. What nation in the world would make a reduction of 25 per cent. per month in our pension after putting in the best years of our lives in India and having to look on it as our home? Treated in this manner is it surprising that the keenness in military matters which should exist is lamentably absent." The scope for the Boy Scout movement, which has many advantages, is obvious, and to extend it leaders possessing the enthusiasm that exists at Home must come forward. It is possible that the visit of General Baden-Powell to India in the autumn will give the movement an impetus here, and it would be a worthy compliment if a large accession of numbers were obtained before his arrival and a demonstration on a fitting scale arranged.

The news that successful experiments have been made from the Eiffel Tower with fire-arrows carrying petrol and gunpowder, which are intended to be used by aeroplanes against dirigibles, is another indication of the important part aerial instruments of destruction will probably play in future warfare, unless the dreams of pacificists are realised in the meantime, which is hardly likely, however desirable. Experts are constantly experimenting with new aerial weapons, although the general public hears little of their work. The importance of the latest experiment is that it may provide another argument against the value of dirigibles, concerning which opinion is divided. The dirigible is such a huge craft that it would provide an easy mark for aeroplanes. The British Government have not given this type very great attention, though one or two other countries, notably Germany, have spent large amounts of money in its development.

The replies submitted by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to the questions set by the Weights and Measures Committee for the most part cover the usual ground; but in one case at least they draw attention to an important point. Replying to the question whether a separate uniform system should be prescribed for India, the Chamber declare with much force that they cannot recommend a system which would be, in any way, foreign to the general public; that it is unnecessary and inadvisable to adopt a system with new nomenclatures for this country looking to the innate conservatism of the people, and the illiteracy of the masses. In the event of changes being effected, it would not occasion much surprise if the experience connected with the introduction of standard time into Bombay were repeated. In the matter of time there is much confusion in the city, and, since the members of the Municipal Corporation were among those who heaped scorn on the standard reckoning, "illiteracy" cannot be blamed in that instance.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

MATRIMONY IN INDIA.

Goldsmith's Vicar preached humility, temperance and matrimony to his flock with such excellent effect that "in a few years it was a common saying that there were three strange wants at Wakefield, a parson wanting pride, young men wanting wives, and alehouses wanting customers." Parsi journalists and associations have for years past been zealously exhorting the young men of the community to matrimony, but hitherto without the success achieved by the good Vicar. With all the earnest homilies preached unto them, their youths have *not* been wanting wives. At least, such is the complaint. Many years ago a society was actually formed "for upholding the dignity and sanctity of marriage," and it led a crusade against graceless bachelors, in which the most ardent combatants were fathers having a sheaf full of marriageable daughters. The society was unable to make much impression, and after a short spell of activity it was heard of no more. But the burden of the song has since been taken up by Parsi publicists, and lately an Association for Promoting the Interests of Parsis invited competitive prize essays on the subject. It has now been announced that none of the essays has been deemed worthy of the prize by the judges. Statistics, as well as the evidence of the senses, presented by the frequent celebration of weddings in the public halls set apart for the purpose, would seem to show that things are not so desperate as one might be led to suppose from the doleful criticisms to which the community is treated. It is true that a few Parsis go through life as impenitent bachelors, and that others defer contracting an alliance almost until middle age, either from prudential considerations or from a desire to await the main chance, with the inevitable result that, here and there, one finds an old maid in the community. To the outsider, however, the number appears to be inconsiderable, and the general impression formed by him is that, sooner or later, almost all the eligible young men and women of the race manage to marry and settle down

DEMAND FOR DOWRY.

The gravamen of the charge against the youths is, not that they do not want to marry, but that they demand large dowries. They excuse themselves by declaring that the modern Parsi girl is expensive in her tastes and habits, that she is fond of keeping up appearances far beyond her means, and that unless she brings a decent fortune with her, one cannot afford to marry her. This statement is not altogether devoid of truth, although it is certainly not universally applicable, and the demand for a dowry can, under no circumstances, be justified. There is, again, a considerable proportion of girls who are not brought up to extravagance and as for the rest it may be urged that they can be won over to a sober way of living by their husbands, if they have any firmness of character. In many instances I am afraid the young men stand out for a dowry from pure greed of money

THE INDIAN MATRIMONIAL MARKET.

Matrimony being universal in India, Hindus and Moslems do not suffer from the evil of deferred marriages or the avarice of prospective husbands. Speaking generally, they are all in hot haste to marry and multiply. The elderly spinster is a strange phenomenon, an object of shame and grief to her parents. We read in the last census report than an Indian serving in a Native State wrote a letter setting forth his claims to a title, in which he stated, "I managed to celebrate the marriage of the Raja's sister, who was then twenty-nine years old, and a great disgrace to the State." Such instances of elderly spinsters are very rare. In many castes there is a dearth of girls, and hers young men are rather the aggrieved parties. If they are poor, they have little chance of marrying. They complain bitterly that fathers sell their daughters in marriage to the highest bidder, irrespective of his age or character, and that the children are sacrificed by parents remorselessly to their greed. This is a crying evil which is loudly bewailed and vehemently condemned at every social conference. There is but one part of India, where the people suffer from the same evil which is the subject of complaint among Parsis. In Bengal young men offer themselves for sale in the matrimonial market, and advertisements inviting offers from the parents of girls are not quite uncommon in the vernacular papers of the province. There is a graduated scale of prices, according to the educational qualifications of the youths. The graduate of an University demands a much larger sum than the mere matriculate. Bitter complaints against this abuse are as commonly made in Bengal as by the Parsis of Bombay, but they have proved unavailing. The suicide of a Bengali girl to avert the enforced sale of her father's house for the purpose of paying the dowry demanded of him by a young man, has deeply stirred the feelings of the community in Calcutta, and they are going to hold an indignation meeting protesting against the evil. I do not think that earnest speeches and exhortations will have much effect in accomplishing the desired reform. The protestants should form a society, every one of its members binding himself absolutely to make no payment beyond a certain fixed amount to the bridegroom. A proposal to this effect was made some years ago, but it came to nothing. Indeed, I am not quite sanguine about its success myself. Supposing some of the weaker brethren, in their eagerness to marry their daughters, stealthily broke the rule, how could their offence be brought home to them? And supposing it could be proved, what remedy could the society have against them? Solid and enduring reform can only be looked for in the character of the people. The abuse will disappear with their moral uplifting.

THE CULT OF THE MOTHER.

This age is supposed to be humanitarian. It is steadily tending towards sentimentalism. You may start any sentimental fad, be it never so absurd or inept, and there will always be some men and women ready to support it. They will be drawn to it as to a fashion by its novelty, until it dies a natural death. An American has originated a "Mothers' Day," to be celebrated every year on the second Sunday of May, and we are told it has spread rapidly to England, Canada, Australia and Switzerland. It is stated that it was kept last year in England with great enthusiasm. A French paper deeply taken with the idea, says: "It appeals to the best in man in every heart, and to the most sacred memories, those of the family circle, of which the mother is the centre." On that day, we are told, sons and daughters greet their mother with loving expressions of gratitude Why should this be done on one particular day in the year? Will the ceremonial observance deepen the love and gratitude of the children? Is it necessary for confirming filial piety in the young? One might have supposed that it is a feeling which derives its daily nourishment at home, which grows unconsciously amidst the strong, silent, influence of the mother and of the poor father as well, if we come to think of it. It needs no elaborate preparation, no pomp and parade, no festival or ceremonial, to foster or confirm it. Whatever may be the case in the West, the cult of the mother is certainly not needed in the East, where the mother is adored and revered by her children. The highest compliment an Indian may pay to a woman, young or old, is to address her as mother. It is the loftiest expression of tenderness and chivalry, of all the noblest feelings of the human being. The cow, as is well-known, is held by the Indians as the most sacred of the animals, and the people speak of her reverently as "cow-mother" So is the earth our mother.

MOTHER AND MOTHER-IN-LAW.

The potent influence of the mother in the Indian household accounts for the supremacy enjoyed by the mother-in-law. This supremacy is too often sinister. The daughter-in-law is held in galling subjection and abasement. The husband may feel for her, but the husband is effaced in the son. He cannot offend his mother, and owing to the peculiar social etiquette, is ashamed to espouse the cause of his wife. The mother-in-law does not seem to be much esteemed even in the West. Writers are ready with a gibe or a fling at her. The humorous anecdote of Max O'Rell, although it is well-known, may bear repetition. A telegraphic message was sent to a young man, informing him that his mother in-law was dead, and inquiring if she was to be burnt, buried or embalmed; and there came the prompt reply, "Do all three; take no chance." The difference in the attitude towards the mother-in-law in Europe and Asia is this, that whereas in the West it is the son-in-law who is represented, often in jest, as regarding her with dread and disfavour, in the East it is the daughter-in-law who holds her in real terror. She is held as a natural enemy not only by her husband's mother, but by his sisters as well. They, too, might tyrannise over her. Many a popular song testifies to a dread of these dear relations. I must add that my description of the Indian mother-in-law is not applicable to the whole tribe, and that, therefore, the stranger should beware of sweeping generalisations.

DION.

KIKUYU AND UNITY.

PIQUANT POINTS BY DR. SCOTT HOLLAND.

Dr. Scott Holland, in the current number of the *Commonwealth*, corrects some impressions he gave in the last number, concerning the Edinburgh Continuation Committee in its references to Kikuyu, and pays a fine tribute to the unifying influence of this body, and especially to the work of the Bishop of Winchester and Dr. Mott.

Turning to the bigger problems of the mission field, Dr. Scott Holland says: "It is a missionary problem that we have got to face. It is urgent and grave in itself. Let us at least try to judge it on its own merit, and not exploit it in order to rush the home case. This is what has made so much of the present discussion insular, narrow, and provincial. Out there, in the big world, issues take on a broader air, and the great winds freshen. Our own little tangled mess drops out. The great lines start out. And, for instance, we see how fantastic and absurd it would be to talk of a drawing together a united Christendom in face of the overwhelming force of heathenism, and, then, attempt to omit or forget the biggest factor of all, the mission work of the Roman Catholic Body. . . . Any effort against heathenism that puts out a claim to represent united Christianity is bound to include Rome. This is what open-eyed men like Mott have so courageously realised. He has drawn the Roman representatives in on to his American platform. He and Silas MacBee have set themselves to bring together the Eastern and Orthodox Churches into common council and co-operation."

Concerning the relation of the Church of Scotland to the Church of England Dr. Holland tells a capital story concerning the place allotted the Scottish representatives at the Jubilee service held in St. Paul's in 1896. These ministers of the Established Kirk refused to sit with their English Nonconformist brethren and a place was at length found for them behind the Houses of Convocation. The conclusion of the story must be told in Dr. Scott Holland's own words.

"So the storm was allayed. On the morning, as I ran up the Western steps to prepare, out from the Wellington Chapel emerged a noble knot of men, with beautiful frills breaking out of their fine black robes, who gave me stately bows and I bowed back with such dignity as I could manage, and after a solemn greeting and shaking of hands 'Who are these glorious beings?' I whispered to the Verger. 'The Kirk of Scotland, Sir,' he answered. They had succeeded in robing in the Chapel set apart solely for the use of Bishops. It was a moral triumph."

MAJOR KNOX, C.I.E., Political Agent and British Consul at Muscat, has been appointed to act as Resident in the Persian Gulf in place of the late Mr. Lorimer.

SIR HENRY MCMAHON, now on special duty, has resigned his membership of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The Hon. Mr. J. B. Wood, Political Secretary, will fill the vacancy.

THE INDIAN MAILS.

COST, THE IMPORTANT QUESTION.

TENDERS TO BE CALLED,

FOR ACCELERATED OR OTHER IMPROVED SERVICE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Mr. Roberts, the new Under-Secretary of State for India, was received with general cheers on rising to reply to Indian questions in the House of Commons.

Replying to Sir John Rees, he said that the Postmaster-General, in communication with Lord Crewe and the Indian Government, was drafting forms inviting tenders for alternative forms of an accelerated or otherwise improved Indian mail-service. The ultimate decision would largely depend on considerations of cost.

THE SPITTA CASE.

In reply to another question by Sir John Rees, Mr. Roberts said Lord Crewe had considered a memorial from Spitta, formerly a captain in a Carnatic regiment, and other representations on his behalf, and had found no ground for intervention or recommendation to the royal clemency.—Reuter.

ALLEGED MILITARY LIBEL.

SUIT AGAINST SIR EDWARD WARD.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury have been occupied for several days with an action brought by Major Adam, formerly of the 5th Lancers, against Sir Edward Ward, recently Under-Secretary for War, for an alleged libel contained in an official letter sent by Sir Edward Ward in 1910 to General Scobell, which referred to Major Adam and certain other officers of the 5th Lancers as being removed from the regiment upon General Scobell's confidential reports, and stated that the Army Council was satisfied that those reports were correct.

Major Adam contends that the letter suggested that he was guilty of dishonourable conduct and incompetence.

Evidence was given in the course of the trial that Colonel Graham, who commanded the 5th Lancers, and reported unfavourably concerning Major Adam, had previously commanded only a coloured infantry regiment and had returned to a coloured regiment after leaving the Lancers. He was now practising at the Bar in Sierra Leone.—Reuter.

SOUTH BUCKS ELECTION.

LONDON, Feb 19.

The result of the South Bucks by-election is as follows :—

Dupre (Cons.)	9,044
Mosley (Lib.)	6,713
Cons. majority	2,331

No change.—Reuter.

At the election of Dec. 1910, Sir Alfred Cripps was returned for this division unopposed. The Conservative majority in January 1910 was 2,556.

FRENCH LOAN TO GREECE.

GERMANOPHILE INTERESTS.

PARIS, Feb. 19.

The *Matin*, in a significant article, states that the French loan of fourteen millions sterling to Greece proves French confidence in M. Venizelos and his sympathy with the Triple Entente.

The paper adds that Germanophile interests at the Court at Athens must not imagine that France will consent to play the part of a dupe. If those interests triumph, then French pecuniary assistance will immediately cease. —Reuter.

THE SWEDISH CRISIS.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 19.

Baron Hammarskjoeld, in a statement in the Riksdag, said that the new Defence Bill would be presented to the Riksdag after the dissolution of Parliament and a general election. Fresh expenditure would be met by a special tax which would fall on the shoulders of those best able to bear it.—Reuter.

DESTITUTION IN THRACE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Lady Hardinge has given the British Red Crescent Society a donation of Rs. 1,000 for the relief of distress and destitution among the Turkish population of Thrace.—Reuter.

NO NAVAL MANOEUVRES THIS YEAR.

LONDON, Feb 19.

It is stated that there will be no naval manoeuvres in 1914 on the ground that questions of strategy and policy arising from the last manoeuvres have still to be determined.

It will also mean the saving of £500,000 in the Naval Estimates.—Reuter,

THE DISORDERS IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, Feb. 18.

The fighting with the Baluchi raiders ceased this morning when the gendarmes returned to Bam, owing to insufficiency of ammunition. It is hoped that it will be possible to obtain reinforcements from Kerman.

It is stated officially that the Russian troops at Kazvin will begin to leave April, and it is explained that a force recently landed at Enzeli will replace the troops whose time expired.—Reuter.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The latest estimate of the Cuban sugar crop is 2,500,000 tons.—Reuter.

A NEW BACILLUS.

CAUSES DEATH IN LONDON.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

A mysterious bacillus, designated the Gaertner bacillus, has been found to be responsible for the death of a woman in London and a number of persons in France, who died after eating seemingly sound, healthy food.

It is being argued that the bacillus may have produced many deaths which have been ascribed to ptomaine, arsenical and other poisons.—Reuter.

HOME RULE.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH IN THE CITY.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

A meeting held in the City to protest against Home Rule was addressed by Mr. Balfour, who denounced the Bill. He said that, although he was a believer in law and order, he strongly supported Ulster because Ulster was right. The Government were now considering how they might modify the situation, and he earnestly warned them against half measures. Suggestions such as Home Rule within Home Rule were mere tinkering and crazy folly. Even the dullest could hear the mutterings of the distant cataract. Nothing could make Home Rule tolerable in his eyes, but if the Government wanted to avoid civil war they must make it clean cut—(Loud cheers). If the Government rejected that advice, they would find themselves in a remorseless current, pitiless and hopeless.—Reuter.

JAPANESE NAVAL SCANDALS

CHARGES AGAINST ADMIRAL FUJII.

TOKIO, Feb. 18.

The investigation into the naval scandals is being vigorously pursued and domiciliary visits are being paid throughout the country. Many witnesses, officers of rank and others, have been examined. It is understood that the enquiry will extend to a number of contracts.

Admiral Fujii and Captain Sawaski have been relieved of their posts pending a court-martial. It is authoritatively stated that the evidence against Admiral Fujii includes the name of a prominent British firm of ship-builders.

The Opposition is making capital out of the scandals and is preparing an Address to the Throne denouncing the Government, especially the Premier and the Minister of Marine. It is understood, however, that they continue to enjoy the confidence of the Emperor.—Reuter.

MR. ARNOLD'S APPEAL.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The appeal of Mr. Channing Arnold was resumed before the Privy Council to-day. Sir Robert Finlay argued at some length that the magistrate should not have ignored the petitions against his hearing the original case as he was a friend of the accused McCormick. Mr. Andrew should have held his hand until the Chief Court had disposed of the application that another magistrate should hear the case. Sir Robert Finlay maintained that Mr. Arnold had acted in good faith.—Reuter.

MR. W. O'BRIEN, M.P.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Mr. William O'Brien, who resigned his seat for Cork City in the House of Commons owing to the result of the municipal elections, which the Redmondites asserted showed he had lost the confidence of the electors, has been returned unopposed.—Reuter.

PRINCE WILLIAM OF WIED

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Prince William of Wied lunched with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace and conferred with Sir Edward Grey. He also visited the various Ambassadors.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Prince William of Wied has been invested with the G. C. V. O.—Reuter.

THE ASSAULT ON LORD WEARDALE.

APOLOGY TO BE OFFERED.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

When a Suffragette was charged at the Clerkenwell Police Court with assaulting Lord Weardale, she maintained absolute silence. Lord Weardale, in his evidence, said that he was struck violently and explained that he was President of the Anti-Suffragists' Society. The woman was remanded.

LATER

A solicitor told the magistrate that the Suffragette mistook Lord Weardale for Mr. Asquith and he would, at the proper time, be instructed to offer an apology.—Reuter.

RITUAL MURDER BOGEY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.

The newspapers state that the Kieff boy, who was supposed to have been the victim of a ritual murder, has been found alive and well at Shitomir, and that he had run away from home.—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The issue of a 4½ per cent. Hungarian loan of £1,500,000 at 90½ is announced.—Reuter.

Incandescent Gas is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

MARCONI SHARES.

UNIONISTS & LORD MURRAY.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY TO BE PROPOSED.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Lord Lansdowne will, to-day, move the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the allegations in the Press against Lord Murray of Elibank. It is expected that the Government will decline to participate in the inquiry. Hence the Committee, which will be a small one, will probably consist entirely of Unionists. Viscount Milner, Lord Revelstoke and the Earl of Desart are among the names of the members mentioned.—Reuter.

THE ADDRESS.

LABOUR AMENDMENT REJECTED.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Labour amendment to the Address urging that an impartial and representative Commission of Inquiry be appointed to investigate the conduct of the police during the Dublin strike, was rejected in the House of Commons by 233 votes to 45.—Reuter.

BRITISH NAVAL COMMANDS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry B. Jackson has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean ;

Vice-Admiral Robert H. S. Stokes to be Senior Officer on the Coast of Ireland ;

Vice-Admiral Sir Douglas A. Gamble to command the Fourth Battle Squadron;

Vice-Admiral Sir F. Sturdee to be Chief of the War Staff ;

Rear-Admiral Bradford to command the Third Battle Squadron ;

Rear-Admiral Bayly to command the First Battle Squadron, as acting Vice-Admiral ; and

Rear-Admiral Moore to command the Second Battle Cruiser Squadron.—Reuter.

AERIAL WARFARE.

PARIS, Feb. 19.

Successful experiments have been made from the Eiffel Tower with fire-arrows, carrying petrol and gunpowder, which are intended to be used by aeroplanes against dirigibles. —Reuter.

WHITE LABOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 18.

The whites employed on the Witwatersrand mines have decreased by 1,163 since December 1.—Reuter.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKES.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 18.

Representatives of the Melbourne butchers have been offered an increase of wages to submit the dispute to the Arbitration Court. The outlook is now more hopeful.

SYDNEY, Feb. 18.

The master-butchers opened two frozen meat depots, which were rushed by great crowds. Women fainted, and the police had difficulty in preventing a riot. Employers will themselves start slaughtering to-morrow. The Government it has promised them protection.—Reuter.

THE PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

President Wilson, in a conversation with Mr. Underwood, the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, with regard to the Panama Canal tolls, stated with emphasis that the United States must observe good faith in her treaty obligations. The rescision of the exemption of American coasting shipping from the tolls was important to the foreign policy of the United States. —Reuter.

A PRESIDENT'S VICISSITUDES

LIMA, Feb. 18.

Ex-President Billinghurst, his son, and the Minister of the Interior, have been exiled and placed on board a cruiser bound for Panama.—Reuter.

A NEW RIFLE ABANDONED

LONDON, Feb. 18.

At question time in the House of Commons, Colonel Seely announced that the new rifle under trial in 1913 had been definitely abandoned.—Reuter.

NEW DEWAN OF BARODA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

The *Madras Mail* learns that Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., ex-Dewan of Mysore and Travancore, has been appointed Dewan of Baroda. He is the third South Indian administrator to be chosen for this appointment, his predecessors having been Sir T. Madhava Rao and Dewan Bahadur S. Sreenivasa Raghava Iyengar.

OLD BUDDHIST BUILDINGS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 19.

The *Pioneer* states that a drawing is being made of the Sanchi site, showing the wonderful Buddhist buildings there as they would be if reconstructed. Mr. Gordon Sanderson of the Archæological Department was recently sent on a deputation to the Central Provinces to visit Sanchi with a view to undertaking the drawing.

OUR COLONIAL SYSTEM.

TO BE COPIED BY GERMANY.

SEPARATE CONSTITUTIONS BEING CONSIDERED.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.

Speaking in the Reichstag before the Budget Committee, Dr. Solf, Colonial Secretary, said that British colonial administration might serve as a model for Germany. The Government contemplated the reform of the German system in the direction of strengthening local administration. The question of a constitution for the Colonies must be considered.

A BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Dr. Solf further said that an agreement to regulate the Anglo-German frontier to the north-west of German East Africa would shortly be submitted to the House.—Reuter.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

RECORDS OF SERVICE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 19.

With reference to the special India Army Order, dated December 20, 1912, it is notified with the approval of the Government of India that the war services of officers and others engaged in operations in the Abor country 1911-12 will be recorded in the Army List and records of service as follows :—Operations in the Abor country 1911-12, General Officers Commanding Divisions and independent Brigades will render as early as possible to the Adjutant-General in India, Simla, statements of services of all British Service officers serving under their Command who took part in the expedition and had official sanction to be present, particulars of service being worded in accordance with the following instructions :—

(1) Only names of those who served under orders of General Officer Commanding the force at or beyond Kobo between 6th October, 1911, and 20th April, 1912, both dates inclusive will be shown.

(2) In the cases of officers holding staff appointments the appointment held should be specified;

(3) Wounds should be entered and degree of wound whether slight, severe or dangerous should be added.

(4) Where officers have been mentioned in Despatches the fact should be stated, number and date of *Gazette* notification being given followed by a record of any promotion or reward which may have been bestowed.

(5) The returns should be checked in Divisional and Brigade offices before transmission to Army Headquarters.

MAJOR DONALD SMITH'S BISLEY SCHEME.

ASSISTED BY THE VICEROY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

Major W. Donald Smith, of the Madras Volunteers, who is endeavouring to raise sufficient money to send a team of Volunteers from India to compete at Bisley has received the following letter from the Military Secretary to the Viceroy :—

His Excellency is a keen supporter of Volunteering, and anything that tends to popularise it and to make Volunteers more efficient has his whole hearted interest. As funds to assist your scheme appear to be the principal *desiderata*, I am desired, by the Viceroy to send you Rs. 200 with his best wishes for the success of your movement.

MADRAS OFFICIALS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

It is understood that the Hon. Sir Harold Stuart is shortly going on three months' leave and Mr. A. G Cardew I. C. S., will act for him.

The Hon. Sir John Atkinson will retire in June next and will be succeeded by Sir Harold Stuart,

The Hon. Mr. W. O. Horne, Chief Secretary to Government, is also going on leave and the question of his successor has been under consideration for some time. It is reported that Mr. Lionel Davidson will act for him.

Mr. T. M. G. Cowie, I. C. S. will take over the Collectorship of Madras from Mr. E. A. Davies, who was recently appointed to succeed Mr. A. R. Cumming.

RAJA BAZAR BOMB CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

A supplementary preliminary examination in connection with the Raja Bazar bomb case was opened at Alipore to-day before Mr. Veitch, Joint District Magistrate. The new accused is one Khogendra Nath Choudhri, who is charged on the same counts as the previous accused. The man, it appears, was arrested on January 26 at Bhastara. As the examination of the case had then already commenced he could not then be charged, as his case has had to be taken separately.

Mr. F. J. Lowman, Superintendent of the Calcutta C. I. D., gave evidence of the Bhastara search. Other evidence similar to that adduced in the previous case was also recorded.

The Court will resume the examination to-morrow and judgment in both the cases will be given on Saturday.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NOTICE

At the Government House Establishment dance and reception to be held on Tuesday, February 24 uniform should be worn by all those entitled to wear it.

ATTACK ON POLICE POST.

A REPORTED FIGHT WITH RAIDERS.

SECOND ATTEMPT AGAINST BRITISH TROOPS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

Regarding the attack on the police block-house at the Attock Bridge by raiders on Monday night, it is stated that armed police resisted the raiders, who retired after several hours' fighting.

There were several casualties.

The same body apparently next day fired upon the Sussex Regiment, which was engaged in manœuvres near Peshawar. The result of this fight is unknown, but ambulances have gone from Peshawar.

The Artillery has been ordered to remain in readiness.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

DELHI, Feb. 19.

Another report regarding the attack on the block-house at Attock Bridge, states that previous reports have been exaggerated, and says that all that happened was that some budmashes fired several shots at the block-house a few nights ago and retired as soon as their fire was returned. There were no casualities on either side.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SPORTSMAN.

FALL FROM A MACHAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 19.

A shocking fatality has occurred at Myitkyna. Two brothers, named Montgomery, of the Burma Oil Company, came up here for a shoot on the Pidaung Plain. On the night of Sunday, the elder took his gun, remarking that he would go and sit up in the machan, which they had erected. He did not return the following, morning and his brother and Mr. Symonds, of the Burma Railways, went in search of him, and found him lying dead beneath the machan. One arm was shattered by a gun-wound.

It is surmised that he must have been sitting up in the machan and that he dozed and fell, his gun going off at the same time, and that he must have bled to death. The deceased was on the eve of his return to America.

TROOPS GOING HOME.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 19.

The hired transport Dongola left Karachi for Southampton on February 18, with the following on board :—

Welsh Fusiliers : Officers 16, one lady; second class : men 3, women 2, children 4 ; third class : men 669, women 36, children, 39.

Turnovers : Welsh Fusiliers for Malta : men 339, women 2, children 9

Details :—Officers 24, ladies 18, children 17 ; second class, men 23, women 16, children 30; third class, men 208; ordinary invalids 11, women 52, children 110.

ARRESTS IN DELHI.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 19.

In connection with the house searches in Delhi, further arrests have been made. Amir Chand, his nephew and another, whose names has not transpired, have been taken into custody. Amir Cahnd was produced in the court of Sardar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and remanded into police custody.

STUDENT ARRESTED IN LAHORE.

SERIES OF POLICE SEARCHES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

House-searches by the police have been proceeding in Lahore city for some days.

On Wednesday Sir Charles Cleveland, Director of Criminal Intelligence, arrived in Lahore and was present at the searches and at the arrest of one man, a student named Dina Nath.

The police are reticent as to the reason for the searches.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 19.

The total plague mortality, during the week ending 14th February, stood at 9,070 against 10,739 cases.

The Bombay Presidency had 688, Madras 208, Bengal, 3, Bihar, 2,066, the United Provinces, 4,900, the Punjab, 653, Burma, 349, Mysore, 81, Hyderabad, 57, Central India, 15, Rajputana, 45 and Kashmir, 5.

THE PUNJAB CEMENT CONTRACT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

With reference to yesterday's telegram from Karachi regarding the Punjab Government's cement contract, the *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that it is true that the Pujab Government has agreed to buy all its cement, to be manufactured in Punjab, from a London sindicate for ten years. The sondicate has undertaken to supply all the Government's requirements at normal market rates, subject also to a certain maximum which is well below the present market rate.

COTTON CROP.

A RECORD OUT-TURN ESTIMATED.

INCREASE OF 59,000 BALES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

The final general memorandum on the cotton crop of the current season issued to-day by the Commercial Intelligence Department estimates the total out-turn for India at 5,200,000 bales of 400 lbs, being an increase of 59,000 bales or thirteen per cent. as compared with the revised total for the last year.

The report adds in this connection. "These are the largest figures ever returned, and to that of the out-turn might be added some 1,000 bales estimated as the production in the Native States in Bihar and Orissa, which make no returns."

TRIVANDRUM POLITICS.

MEETING OF THE POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 19.

At the tenth session of the Travancore Popular Assembly, which was opened yesterday at the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, the Dewan in his address reviewed the progress of the State in the past year. The revenue under all heads was one crore and forty-eight lakhs of rupees while the expenses amounted to one crore and forty-six lakhs, thus leaving a balance of two lakhs, fourteen thousand, which raised the Government surplus to seventy-eight lakhs of rupees. The price of salt was raised, while the number of arrack shops was considerably curtailed the excise policy of the Government being to bring the consumption of liquor under a more rigorous control. On account of the cocoanut palm being affected the value of the export trade fell by ten lakhs. The expenditure on education had gone very high, regarding the reduction of which he thought the only feasible solution was the creation of local bodies to finance and manage elementary schools, the local bodies receiving for the purpose substantial grants from the Government, the latter continuing to be responsible for inspection and control. The extension of the railway from Quilon to Trivandrum had been taken in hand at a cost of rupees thirty lakhs. The Agricultural Department did very good work. The Co-operative Societies Bill and the Village Panchayet Bill await final reading.

On the whole last year was prosperous in all directions.

SEARCHES FOR TERRORISTS.

HOUSE OF RETIRED SESSIONS JUDGE ENTERED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

Police searches in Calcutta were continued yesterday in connection with the "Momo" letters and the Raja Bazar bomb factory.

The search in the house of a demonstrator at the Sibpur Engineering College, and that of his father, a retired Sessions Judge of Decca, were in connection with an absconding accused in the bomb factory case.

The two Bankipur suspects have been brought to Calcutta and handed over to the C. I. D. for indentification. It is said that there will be more house searches in connection with these cases in Calcutta and in the eastern districts. The object of the searches is to arrest the absconding members of the Dacca, Barisal and Faridpur terrorist associations who were mentioned by the approvers in these conspiracy cases, and to establish their connection with other acts of anarchists.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

Major General Townsend, to command Rawalpindi Brigade, vice General Cox who is transferred to Nowshera.

Major General Kondale, from the Home Establishment, is posted to Jhansi.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

The share market to-day was brisker. Transactions included: —Coal shares, Baraboni Rs. 12-10; Bhalgora, Rs. 24; Bhaskajuri, Rs. 18-8; Ghasick, Rs, 16-8; Lalkurka, Rs. 18; Marine, Rs. 16-4; New Beerbhoom, Rs. 46 ; Reliance, Rs. 35; Satpukria and Asansol, Rs. 8-4; Seetarampore (pref.), Rs.55; South Govindpore, Rs. 8-12; and Teetulmari Rs. 7-8.

Jute shares:—Barnagore, Rs. 66 ; Belvedere (ord.), Rs. 99-8; Howrah A. (pref.), Rs. 99-8; Kamarahatty (ord.), Rs. 119 ; Kankanarrah (ord.), Rs. 175 and Union (pref.) Rs. 111.

BANK OF BENGAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

A meeting to-day of the directors of the Bank of Bengal left the Bank rate at 7 per cent.

ARCHITECTURE AND ART.

GOVERNOR'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

INTERESTING SPEECH AT THE SCHOOL OF ART.

The distribution of prizes to the successful students at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, took place yesterday afternoon, and proved a most interesting function. The ceremony took place in the open air in the school grounds, and His Excellency the Governor made an interesting speech on art in general and architecture in particular, exhorting the boys who were being trained as architects in the school to be artists as well as architects, and to emulate their ancestors and strive to leave behind them buildings which would be a credit to themselves and to the School of Art in which they were educated.

His Excellency presided, and those present included Lady Willingdon, the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, the Rev. Dr. Scott, the Hon. Mr. G. D. Pattani, and Mr. Ali Akbar.

THE PRINCIPAL'S STATEMENT.

Mr Cecil Burns, Principal of the School opened the proceedings, by a report on the work of the school. He said: The school continues to attract a large number of students. Five hundred and nine individual students received instruction in various branches of art during the year under review, while the attendance at the different classes was nearly eight hundred There are one or two points the report does not disclose, which it may not be without interest to refer to. The first is the gradual change which has been taking place during the last few years in the standard of the students attending the school. For many years the greatest number of students were receiving only elementary instruction in drawing, but in recent years this class of pupils has steadily decreased, while the more advanced classes are attracting a much greater number than was formerly the case.

This, I think it will be agreed, is a tendency in the right direction, and is especially so when the causes that have occasioned the change are understood. In former years the School of Art was the only institution in which instruction even in elementary drawing could be obtained, but this is no longer so, for owing to the great encouragement now given by Government to the study of drawing in high schools and aided schools, and the excellent results that have been obtained, there is no longer the necessity there was to join the School of Art in order to acquire the rudiments of artistic knowledge and practice. The increase in the number of students in advanced subjects is due to the opening of more classes than previously existed and to the linking up the system of teaching drawing in high schools with that adopted at the School of Art, so that elementary students have nothing to unlearn on joining the School of Art, but can continue from the point at which their school course ended. There is one addition to the present system which I trust will be made ; it is the establishment of local schools of drawing and design in the chief cities of the three Divisions of the Presidency, and in Sind. Such schools will give more advanced training than is possible in high schools, to students wishing to continue their artistic studies, but are unable to come to Bombay for that purpose ; they will further relieve the School of Art from the necessity of teaching elementary subjects, and will be a means of bridging over the gap at present existing between the high schools and this institution.

LEADING SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

Turning again to the work of the School of Art itself, during the past year the two sections which give promise of leading to most satisfactory results, from a practical point of view, are those of architecture and pottery. In the former of these departments we have been fortunate enough we have been able to enlist the services of five professional architects, and other experts as lecturers and supervisors of studies. These, under the zealous and able leadership of Mr. Wittet, the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, have raised the School of Art to the position of the leading school for architectural study in India, and I doubt whether there is any school of art in England, except the purely professional colleges in which architectural students have the opportunity enjoyed by those of Bombay of coming under the direct influence of such a body of practising architects in the course of their studies. That the value of this is appreciated, is evident from the fact that the rooms available for these classes have become so crowded that despite the raising of the entrance qualifications, many more applications for admission have been received from students than can be accommodated.

To this staff of visiting experts we have now enlisted a full time Architectural professor in the person of Mr. Robert Cable, who has recently arrived from England. The advantages he has enjoyed of studying in the greatest school of architecture in the world, that of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, and experience he has gained as a professor at the School of the Architectural Association in London allied to the youth and enthusiasm he brings to his work, must prove of the greatest value to our architectural school, and ensure the maintenance of the leading place the School of Art has gained in this branch of artistic study. The efforts that have been made to give a sound architectural training are receiving recognition from another and most important body of persons, namely the architects Applications for assistants trained in the school are being received from all parts of India, and many of our students have been engaged on salaries which testify more eloquently than any words of mine can to the value placed upon their training. Such small success as has attended our efforts to improve the training of architectural students, are, I can assure Your Excellency only looked upon by us as a step to something a great deal better, and I am confident I express the ambition of every member of our

Continued on page 8.

ARCHITECTURE & ART.

Continued from page 7.

staff when I state that our aim is eventually to make our architectural school equal so far as educational opportunities are concerned, to the best that England and the Continent can offer. I feel sure that this intention will receive the support of Your Excellency and encouragement from Government. We have to look for success in all our art classes, through the success of the students we train. The results of our work are not therefore immediately apparent and are necessarily uncertain. The individual characters of our students, their application and ambition to succeed are prime factors in determining the result. The work carried on by Mr. Fern in the pottery section is entirely different. The initial steps toward success are equally slow, and involve the same concentration and patience toward the end in view, but as the raw material with which he has to deal is dead earth and not living entities the result is more certain or at least calculable. The verdict is immediate, for the subjection for a few hours to the intense heat of the pottery kiln either confirms or upsets the calculations and admixtures that have occupied a month to prepare. I must leave you to judge for yourselves as to what results have been arrived at, by inspecting the cases filled with pottery made by Mr. Fern and his assistants, which will be found in the adjoining building.

With regard to the painting, modelling and design classes and the work of the applied art classes I must refer you to the small collection of works by the students in order to form a judgment regarding how far we have succeeded or failed to instill right principles and sound practice into our students. I may say that the works shown represent only a very small proportion of the total works executed during the year, but as in everything connected with this school, the exhibition had to be curtailed for want of space. It is due to the want of an adequate building for the purpose for which we have been honoured by Your Excellencies to-day, that I have been forced to invite you to sit in the open air. This is an arrangement not without certain advantages at this time of the year, but is one that has little to recommend it in the monsoon, a period of the year when Your Excellencies' predecessors, Lord and Lady Sydenham, last honoured us by a visit.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor said:—I think my first duty on behalf of this large and representative gathering is to thank Mr. Burns for having selected this particular period of the year for the most important meeting I can quite understand that in the monsoon season this *al fresco* performance might be very much out of place indeed therefore we appreciate—and in saying this I am sure that I am reflecting your feelings—his kind thought in selecting this particular moment for our gathering. My next duty is, on behalf of Lady Willingdon and myself, to express to you all our very sincere pleasure at having this opportunity of coming here this afternoon and showing a practical interest in the School of Art, and also, on Lady Willingdon's behalf, to thank Mr. Burns for asking her to come and give away the numerous prizes to the successful students, whom I am sure she would wish me to congratulate on having received the reward of merit for hard and successful work—work which, I hope, may prove of great good to them in future years. I think we have all—I certainly have—listened with the greatest possible interest to the report Mr Burns has read to us this afternoon. It was full of information, and it was full of interest, and I think it contained, and that is all to the good, a satisfactory tale of continued progress in this school—a school which as I understand it, was, chiefly started owing to the munificent generosity of the late Sir Jamestjee Jejeebhoy. (Applause.)—a school which has gone through some vicissitudes, but a school which is now amply and surely fulfilling the reasons for which it was founded some 50 years ago.

Now, Mr Burns, you have made some suggestions with regard to the general development of your School of Art throughout this presidency, and as it is usual in these cases the Governor is happy to inform you that to all those suggestions—but I think on the whole it would be better for me this afternoon, as I have the Director of Public Instruction here, to leave it to him if he feels disposed, to go into more detail in the matter of these interesting suggestions. For myself, I would only say that on broad principles—and I generally talk on broad principles at present—I thoroughly and cordially approve of broadening the basis of schools of art throughout this presidency, and you may be quite sure that as far as funds allow, such suggestions and such schemes shall receive my warm and cordial encouragement. (Applause.)

WORDS OF ADVICE.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I think those of us who are British here will be prepared to agree that the Indian race in this country have much to be proud of in the beautiful record that we see of arts and crafts that have been handed down to them by their ancestors in various parts of the country. We have the beautiful monuments of architecture all over the country, we have various specimens of beautiful work of stone and wood carving, and we have throughout the country beautiful instances of brass and pottery work. But I think it is a matter of some regret that it does appear to a large extent that the art of those ancestors has somewhat lapsed, or has been altogether lost. Now, I want this afternoon to speak more particularly to the young Indians here. I think you have a great opportunity, and I want to fire your ambition to prove that this art is not lost, and that it is only temporarily lapsed. I want you to prove by your work and by all that you do in the future, that you can emulate the example of your ancestors, and that you can show in the future great works to your credit, and to the credit of the School of Art which brought you up.

Mr. Burns spoke just now more particularly with regard to architecture and pottery. I am delighted to hear that there is a distinct improvement in both, and more particularly in the former. In regard to architecture I feel more and more that there is a great demand now for good architects in this presidency, and in this country, a demand which, as this country develops, will increase by leaps and bounds. May I give one or two words of advice to young men who are growing up to be architects here, and who are interested in various other art and craft industries in the School of Art. I speak as a layman, with some diffidence, but with perhaps some knowledge of architecture, and I say that I think a young man who becomes an architect should not think he has achieved his object when he has got out quantities and specifications, and has discovered how many rooms a client may require in his house. I want him to try and believe that that is only the beginning, and a very small beginning, of his work. I believe that an architect, in his heart, should be an artist. I believe that every architect, when he has a particular work to do, should try and adapt himself, before he gets out his plans, to art, and if he does that I believe he will produce something worthy of the ancestors who have gone before him.

There is one thing more that I notice a good deal not only in this but in other countries. If you have a beautiful house do try and remember that it is always well to have a beautiful city and if you want to realise that you cannot do better when you have finished your period of works here, then go about this country and look at the magnificent work of architecture that abound in it. If I were to refer more particularly I should say see the Taj Mahal at Agra, the Ibrahim Roza at Bijapur, and the Fort at Delhi. There you will see beautiful specimens of architecture worthy of the records of those who went before you. There is too much tendency to-day for young men to feel when they are through with their studies and have obtained their diplomas and certificates that they have finished. Let me implore you to remember that at that time you are just beginning. What you are doing here is only a means to an end, only a means to the serious work which is to follow—work which can only be done worthily by hard application to your particular profession. I sincerely trust that all you young men growing up in this School of Art may take that seriously to heart, and by your application, by your character, and by your energy, may prove to be really useful in producing better art in this country.

I should like again to congratulate Mr. Burns on the admirable results we have seen during the past year, and I do trust that all you young men will work hard, and that in future years some of you may leave great monuments which will be a credit to yourselves and a credit to the School of Art which has educated you.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp, in proposing a vote of thanks to their Excellencies for being present that afternoon, said that institution was unique in the presidency, and therefore he, as head of the Educational Department, was extremely obliged to Their Excellencies for taking this early opportunity of showing their interest in it.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb seconded and remarked that His Excellency had said he would give sympathetic consideration to the suggestions which had been made and that he supposed meant that the Finance Member would have to find more money Fortunately, they were so comparatively well off that as a general rule there would be no great difficulty in providing within reason for the suggestion which came from principals of colleges to the Director of Public Instruction, and felt certain that Mr. Burns would not put forth any unreasonable suggestions, while if he did they would not be recommended by the Director. He personally would be very sorry if it should be necessary to stint an institution of that kind.

The vote was carried with acclamation, and in acknowledging it Lord Willingdon asked Mr. Burns to give the boys at an early date a holiday to mark that occasion.

Subsequently works of art executed by the students were examined by their Excellencies and other visitors.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

SIR HENRY PROCTER AT HOME.

Sir Henry E. Procter, President of the Y. M. C. A. was "At Home" last evening, to the Students' Brotherhood at Mangaldas House, Girgaum. A large number of ladies and gentlemen was present. The guests gathered in the hall and afterwards adjourned for refreshments to the garden.

Sir Henry said he was glad to see such a large number of people, and he wished that such gatherings could take place often, so that Europeans and Indians might come into more frequent touch with each other.

Mr. Athavle, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., said that some two years ago when he met Mr. Tarkhad, Secretary of the Brotherhood, at Mahableshwar Mr. Tarkhad suggested to him that such gatherings might take place so that the members of the Y. M. C. A and members of the Brotherhood might come in touch with each other. The assembly returned later to the Y. M. C. A. hall at Girgaum, where a lantern lecture on "Indian Sculpture" was delivered by Mr. J. W. Farkuhar, M. A., of Calcutta.

A PARSI'S SUICIDE.

At the Morgue, yesterday evening, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Jamsetji Merwanji Cama, a Parsi, aged 40 years, Deceased was a clerk employed at the Yacht Club. He had been in ill-health for some years and recently had become greatly depressed. On Wednesday he left his home at Grant-road, telling his brother that he was going for a walk. He did not return and his body was yesterday found in the sea near Apollo Bunder. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

The programme of the tour of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab during the month of March 1914 is as follows:—On the 2nd he leaves Delhi by special train, arriving at Kapurthala on the 3rd and halting there until the 5th when he leaves by motor for Hoshiarpur. Leaving Hoshiarpur on the 6th by ordinary train, he arrives at Lahore on the 7th.

MILITARY PRISONS.

GOVERNMENT CREATE NEW POSTS.

CENTRAL TRAINING SCHOOL AT POONA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 19.

It is notified for information that the Government of India have, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, sanctioned the following staff:—

(1) One staff officer to be designated Director of Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India, who is to be of substantive brevet of local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

(2) An instructional staff of one warrant officer and three staff sergeants, one of whom is to be a sergeant.

On appointment the Director is to be an officer who has had experience as Commandant of Detention Barracks at Home, and the instructional staff are to be thoroughly acquainted with all details of the Home system. The Director and the instructional staff will receive the following rates of pay.

The Director, Rs. 1,350 per mensem consolidated.

Warrant officer, Rs. 162-8-0 per mensem.

Staff Sergeant, Rs. 125 per mensem. Sergeant, Rs. 106-4-0 per mensem.

In addition to the above rates of pay warrant and non-commissioned officers will be given free-quarters rations and clothing allowances. The tenure of appointment of Director and the instructional staff will be for four years extensible for any further period considered necessary.

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

The headquarters of the Director and the instructional staff will be at Poona. The former will be in charge of the combined military prison and detention barracks and will supervise and inspect at least once a year all military prisons and detention barracks in India. Poona will be the central school for instruction to which assistants at other military prisons and detention barracks will in turn be sent for training. To enable industrial work to be established the combined military prisons and detention barracks at Poona will be thoroughly equipped with labour-saving appliances. The Director, after consultation with the local authorities as to the most suitable industries that could be undertaken, will arrange for the necessary appliances.

As a set off against the expenditure involved by the appointment of the Director and the instructional staff the posts of three superintendents (one in each of classes 2, 3 and 4) now borne on present authorized establishment of military prison and detention barracks will be abolished as vacancies occur.

India Army order No. 72 of 1913 is hereby cancelled. It has been decided that on all questions connected with administration of military prisons and detention barracks in India the Director will correspond direct with the Army Headquarters and general officers concerned.

THE LATE MR. FRASER.

TRIBUTES BY MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

Out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Donald Fraser, the Bombay Corporation yesterday adjourned without transacting any business. A resolution of condolence with the family of the late member was passed.

The President, Mr. A. M. Tod, said that the late Mr. Fraser was a very useful member, though he could not describe him as a very active member as he was a man who considered the first twelve months or so of his career as a period of apprenticeship but had studied civic questions thoroughly for some time. After the passing of the resolution the Corporation would adjourn without proceeding with its business.

Mr. J. A. Wadia then moved a resolution that the Corporation had learnt with deep regret of the sad and untimely death on February 13 of Mr. Donald Fraser, who during the brief period that he was a member of the Corporation took a great interest in the affairs of the city; that a copy of that resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in the bereavement: that as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the meeting should adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business.

Mr. Wadia said that the Chairman had already alluded to the useful service rendered by their late colleague to the city. Mr. Fraser had rendered valuable services to the city in different directions, especially in the education of European boys. His unfortunate accident had deprived the Corporation of an useful member. He was elected by the Justices in 1913.

Mr. J. A. D. MacBain seconded the resolution. He said that he could speak for Mr. Fraser's deep interest in the Corporation. There was no subject which came up before the Corporation that Mr. Fraser had not gone into as deeply and as thoroughly as he could, and he gave his vote after grave deliberation. Had he lived longer he would have proved an exceedingly valuable member of the Corporation. As a member of the Scottish Education Society he had done much for European education in this city. He was one of the most assiduous members of the Society Everything he undertook he carried out with ability. His judgment was sound and ripe.

The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy supported the resolution, endorsing the expressions of the previous speakers.

The resolution was passed unanimously, and the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

CANDIDATE FOR THE VACANCY.

Mr. Byramji Rustomji B. Jeejeebhoy is a candidate for the vacancy on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, caused by the death of the late Mr. Donald Fraser, which is elective by the Justices of the Peace.

JAFFER'S SHARE TRANSACTIONS.

THE CREDIT BANK CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the hearing was continued of the case in which Jaffer Joosub, manager of the Credit Bank of India, is charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of various sums amounting to about Rs. 70,000.

The recording of evidence was continued.

Mr. Nicholson, instructed by Mr. Sullivan, Superintendent, C. I. D., is for the prosecution, and Mr. Velinker, with Mr. Framroze Mehta of Messrs. Mansuklal Hiralal and Mehta and Mr. K. F. Nariman, is for the accused.

Mr. Dinshaw D. Kanga, a share-broker, was examined by Mr. Nicholson. He deposed to having had dealings with Jaffer in shares. He used to see Jaffer in December, 1912, at the Credit Bank. On the 14th of that month he received from Jaffer a sum of Rs. 9,366 in payment of the value of 18 shares of the David mills. Another sum of Rs. 2,670 was paid to him by Jaffer two days later for the difference in the prices of the shares. These shares were of the New Great, David, Madhowji and Fazul mills, and of the Tata Iron and Steel Company. In December Jaffer paid him Rs. 522-8-0 for the value of one share in the David mills. Another payment of a sum of Rs. 1,777-8 was made on January 13, 1913, for a similar purpose. He knew the firm of Hassan brothers to whom he was introduced by Jaffer. The cheques which were given for the various amounts were signed by the Hassan brothers. He did not know why they were signed by them.

The business was transacted by Jaffer, who told him that Hassan brothers were financially sound. The business was done at the Credit Bank and he did not see the Hassan brothers connection with these businesses. Jaffer used to buy and sell various shares at various times. In all the transactions done through witness by Jaffer only one was entered in the name of the Hassan brothers. That was on May 30, 1913, a Government paper transaction which Jaffer asked to be entered in the name of the Hassan brothers. Witness was paid Rs. 1,359 for that.

BANK CASHIER'S EVIDENCE.

A. H. Golwalla, formerly paying cashier in the Credit Bank, was next examined. He said he was a cashier to the bank till it closed. An entry for Rs. 23,695-10-0 on June 8, 1913, was shown to witness, and he stated that on that date at the time of closing the cash account the amount was paid to Aranha, the accountant, and it was kept in the cash chest. The next day he received a cheque for the amount purporting to be in favour of Rustom K. R. Cama. It was not signed by the payee and he must have drawn somebody's attention to it, but no further notice was taken of the matter. On September 1, 1913, a sum of Rs. 16,000 was paid out to Ahmed Mahomed. On February 20, 1913, another sum of Rs. 3,755 was paid out by him to Ahmed Mohamed against Jaffer's slips. These slips were all signed by Jaffer and always came through one of the Hassan brothers. These slips were not mere petty cash but generally for big amounts. These slips were considered as cash, and witness received sometimes cheques and sometimes cash in repayment of these slips. He did not make any note about the slips which were counted as cash in the daily reports. The witness was the only paying cashier.

ACCUSED'S NEPHEW.

Dost Mahomed Noor Mohamed Joosub, formerly secretary of the Credit Bank of India, was next examined. He was now a clerk under the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Company. He was a nephew of the accused. He identified three cheques for Rs. 30 each, two of which were in his handwriting and the other in the handwriting of Hassanally. The two cheques he wrote were in favour of Messrs. Suntoke and Sethna, who were pleaders in the Small Causes Court. The cheque written by Hassanally was in favour of Mr. Dadachanji, anotner pleader. These amounts were paid as retainer fees for a suit to set aside the election of certain candidates in a municipal election, in which Jaffer was elected and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin was not elected.

Jehangir Burjorji Mistri, assistant cashier in the Central Bank of India, was next examined. He produced a cheque for Rs. 25,000, dated April 9, 1913, drawn by Mr. Rustim K. R. Cama. The money was paid out to the Credit Bank of India. On June 9, 1913, a sum of Rs. 23,695-10-0 was received from one A. R. Ramjee and the amount was credited to Mr. Cama's account.

ORDERS FROM JAFFER.

Mr. Dinshaw P. Karani, a share broker, said that on December 14, 1912, he received a sum of Rs. 1,762-8 from the Credit Bank in respect of Indore Malwa shares. These shares he purchased on the order given by Jaffer. He received the money by a slip from Hassan brothers. He cashed the slip in the Credit Bank. The slip bore the words "pay" and Jaffer's initials. Another sum of Rs. 2,379 he received on account of some share transactions with the accused. He knew the Hassan brothers, whom he used to see in the bank when he went there. They never gave him any orders for share transactions. Jaffer used to place orders with him. A cheque for Rs. 4,062-8 was given to him on January 6, 1913, and the money was recieved from the Credit Bank. The amount was not in his book because that money was recieved against actual delivery of shares.

In this case also the accused gave him the order. On April 12, 1913, he received a sum of Rs. 972-8 which was for the differences of the April settlement.

Nanchand Jagjivan, a servant in the employ of G. Menta and Co., jewellers, was called into the witness box. He said that on January 3, 1913, he received a sum of Rs. 690 from the Credit Bank. One Gulabrai gave him a bundle of shares and asked him to take it to the Bank and get Rs. 690 from the Bank. He went to the manager and he asked him to wait for ten minutes. The manager then called him and gave a cheque for Rs. 690 which he cashed and paid the money to Gulabrai. Gulabrai is an inhabitant of Bhownagar.

The hearing was adjourned to Feb. 28.

THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.

QUESTIONS OF PAY AND PROMOTION.

MORE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sittings yesterday when the inquiry regarding the Educational Services was continued. There was a large number of visitors present, among whom was Lady Mabelle Egerton, who stayed for about two hours. The first witness examined was the Hon. Mr. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Sharp said that he had experience of the Collegiate Branch of the Serviceosly. There was a Deputy Director of Public Instruction. Recruitments for the Indian Educational Service was made direct from England, but Inspectors were recruited from the professors and head masters in India. The promotions in this Presidency had been rapid owing to the fact that several officers had been appointed to other provinces. The periods served by masters before being appointed Inspectors had been short, and he would prefer to see the masters serving as such for longer periods. The creation of a reserve was very necessary. They had Deputy-Inspectors here whose duties were more of an administrative nature. The Deputy-Inspectors were recruited from the Assistant-Inspectors, while the Assistant-Inspectors were promoted from the lower ranks with comparatively low qualifications. Some of the Deputy-Inspectors were promoted from the head-masters who, in course of time, became Deputies. He would like to see more Assistant-Inspectors created from the head-masters so that they might have more experience of high school work before they became educational inspectors. He would like to see Europeans also get some training as Assistant-Inspectors before they became Inspectors. The Inspectors should have a thorough training. At present one was hampered by the comparatively narrow field of selection.

Asked whether he would appoint Indians direct as Assistant Inspectors, witness said he would select them partly direct and partly by promotion. He thought if a brilliant young man could be found he should be given some training in the training school and should be made to work as a subordinate inspecting officer, and a man who was to rise to a higher position in the Imperial Service ought to have some knowledge of school work in Europe. If an Indian officer had the necessary European university qualifications he would be prepared to appoint him direct as an Assistant Inspector. His opinion was that in the case of Indians they should have some European experience before being appointed to the higher services.

MOHAMEDAN EDUCATION.

As regards Mohamedan education they had appointed a Mohamedan as Deputy-Inspector in the Southern Division and in Sind and had also engaged a Mohamedan lady inspectress. The supply of Mahomedan school-masters was very poor.

As regards the salaries of inspectresses he thought they might be raised, in view of the rise in the prices, but he had not heard any complaint from them about the inadequacy of the pay. He thought the women superintendents and inspectresses should be placed in the same class. He did not think that women should be brought from England for all posts of inspectresses. Some of the local women had been sent to England for training and that system might be tried for some appointments. He thought there were ladies here who could occupy the position of inspectress.

As regards pension, it would be difficult to say whether increased pension for the existing service or the same pension for less service would be preferable, but the general feeling would appear to be for a reduction in the existing service and if possible an increase in the amount of pension. He would prefer the time should be reduced.

He divided the professorial class into three divisions, junior professorships, professorships and principalships. The senior professors should be recruited from Europeans. The pay attached to junior professorships would not attract Europeans so that the whole of the lecturerships and junior professorships would be Indian. And all the Europeans who come out would come out as senior professors.

PROMOTIONS.

He would, however, allow Indians to be promoted from junior professorships to senior. The Indians should rise from lecturerships to junior professorships and then to professorships. He did not wish to lay down any hard and fast rule as to the number of Indians to be thus promoted, but he would like to see a man thus promoted having some European experience.

The lecturers should be given Rs. 150 a month as starting salary. He thought they would get competent men on that pay if they got promotion on the time scale. These lecturers and junior professors should be appointed by the local Government and the senior professors should be selected in London by the Secretary of State. In the cases of junior professors to be promoted to professorships they should be recommended by the local Government to the Secretary of State.

In regard to the question of appointment of short time professors for the University, Mr. Sharp said it would be advantageous to appoint short-time professors, but he thought it would be difficult. A man who was engaged in research work might come for a short time, but a man who worked in the University would not come because it would interfere with his University work.

He did not propose to allot any fixed proportion of the chairs for the senior services; that should be left to the discretion of the local Governments.

In reply to Lord Ronaldshay witness said the reason why he said that Europeans should be appointed was that opportunities of learning here were limited. It was essential that a man should have knowledge of the world and as regards science should have seen good laboratories.

To Sir Theodore Morrison, Mr. Sharp said that the post of the Director of Public Instruction was considered a prize appointment. The Principalship of the Elphinstone College was also considered as prize appointment, and there was no room for the creation of another prize appointment.

To Mr. Chaubal, he said that it would not be correct to say that the cadre of the Government schools had fallen owing to the rise of several private institutions. The minimum salary of the Provincial Service should be raised to Rs. 400 instead of Rs. 300. An Indian appointed to a senior professorship should get the same salary as a European.

Mr. Rahim told the witness that at present professors were appointed by the Secretary of State and the local Government recommended the promotion of assistant professors, and that there was a rule that Indians should not be excluded from the service, and asked him in what way his recommendation for the appointment of Indian assistant professors as senior professors would be beneficial. Witness said if his recommendation was accepted the local Governments would make more recommendations than was done at present.

In reply to a further question by Mr. Rahim witness said that European headmasters in the high schools had time to come into contact with the students and they utilised their opportunities. Students trained under European headmasters had advantages in training and character over the students trained in other schools.

In reply to Sir Valentine Chirol, he added that professors should have the control of the discipline of a school as well as associate with the students.

COLLEGIATE BRANCH.

Mr. A. L. C. Covernton, Acting Principal of the Elphinstone College, was next examined as representative of the Collegiate Branch of the Provincial Service. He was in favour of two services, a superior service manned by Europeans and another inferior composed of Indians. The Indians with English qualifications might be recruited to the superior service and a few might be promoted from those in the inferior service who had English qualification, or had gone through an English course. The direct recruitment to the superior service should be made by the Secretary of State and those promoted from the service should also be appointed by the Secretary of State by recommendation of the local Government. There was no ground for the complaint about constant changes being made in the professorships.

In reply to Sir Murray Hammick he said the selection to professorships should be by merit. The selection of men to the Indian Educational Service should be from men having European training. He did not consider it absolutely necessary that high schools should be under European supervision, but he agreed that the teaching of English in the high schools which were under non-European management was not good.

Sir Valentine Chirol asked whether the students who were entering the collegiate course were not unfit to enter the college course and in view of that whether it would not be desirable to raise the high school course? Witness said that it might be raised to the first year course of the collegiate course, but he could not say whether that would reduce the students for the college course.

In reply to Mr. Rahim, witness said professors for such subjects as botany, chemistry etc. must be Europeans because Indians had not the opportunity of learning these subjects as well as Europeans as the apparatus and other appliances were essentially western in character and they could get a better idea of the subject in a Western University.

To Mr. Fisher, witness said there was a feeling that the education now given was more of an elementary character and that they did not get a sufficient response from the pupils.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"BEST YEAR ON RECORD."

The report of the Committee of the Indo-British Institution, which we have received, records a satisfactory year's work. A Government scholarship for three years was gained; more drawing certificates were awarded; and candidates entered for the Cambridge Local Examinations for the first time.

The following extracts from the inspection report by Mr. O. H. T. Duddley, Inspector of European Schools, justify the Ven. Archdeacon's remark that the last year was the "best on record."—

The number on the rolls is 107 of whom 101 were present on the day of inspection.

I have observed the work of this school rather closely for three years and I see no reason to retract any of the high commendation I have given it in previous annual reports. The headmaster has succeeded in working up the school from a state of general nefficiency to a state of excellent order, discipline and organisation. He is not only himself a first-rate teacher, but he succeeds in getting good and willing work from his staff. This year, for the first time, the school sent up pupils for the Primary and Middle School Scholarship examinations and one has secured a scholarship. The lower classes were examined by Miss Corkery, and I examined the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th. The two former showed no weak points at all. Their reading and recitation were good, and so was their power of explanation and description. The writing and geography were also particularly good, and in these subjects I do not think any school would beat them. Nor are there many schools where mental arithmetic has worked such wonders on the general alertness of the pupils.

Miss E. Corkery, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, reported as follows:—Discipline is well maintained. I paid a "surprise" visit to the institution on August 15 in company with Mr. Melville and found the classes and teachers working steadily. We were taken round the domitories which were in excellent order, and the lessons, on cleanliness and neatness which are inculcated from the earliest stage form a valuable part of the training of these children.

An Indian collector of revenue was discussing the different types of young men sent out as his assistants by the Government. "I prefer the classical to the mathematical men," he said. "The Wranglers are always bringing me schemes for improving the revenue of my province. The classical men don't bring me any schemes, but they improve the revenue."

BANK OF INDIA.

CHAIRMAN AND FAILURES.

'DEPLORABLE DEPARTURE FROM SOUND METHODS.'

The annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of India was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Bank in Esplanade-road, Sir Sassoon David, chairman of the Board, presiding.

The following report of the Directors was taken as read:—

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to the shareholders the profit and loss account for the year ended December 31, 1913. The net profit, including Rs. 54,627-14-8 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 5,29,936-0-11. An *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was paid for the half-year ended June 30, 1913, which absorbed Rs. 1,50,000; placed to Reserve Fund, Bad and Doubtful Debt Account, Rs. 1,50,000. The Directors proposed to pay a Final Dividend for the half-year ended December 31, 1913, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax, which will amount to Rs. 1,50,000; to grant a bonus of one month's salary to the staff of the the bank, Rs. 9,900; to carry forward to the next account Rs. 70,036-0-11.

The Directors are of opinion that the shareholders should be well satisfied with the position of the bank as disclosed in the balance sheet, which shows the large sum of 63 lakhs cash on hand and with bankers, and an investment of some 22½ lakhs in Government paper, or over 85 lacs in all as against call liabilities of less than 66 lakhs.

This is an exceedingly strong financial position for any bank to be in, and proves conclusively that the high degree of confidence shown in this bank by our depositors, during the recent period of serious panic, was fully and completely justified.

Our profits which are some Rs. 52,000 more than in the previous year, and constitute a record, would have been higher but for the very unfavourable conditions of trade, due to the severe loss of credit brought about by the recent bank failures, which have unfortunately prevailed in Bombay the past three months.

The Directors feel regretted that from the this bank commenced business, o seven years ago, we should now under the necessity of placing an amount to reserve fund as a provision for doubtful debts; though since the necessity has arisen they are of opinion that it is very satisfactory that we should have been able easily to make this provision out of the profits of the year. In making the provision by placing the sum Rs. 1,50,000 to Reserve Fund Bad and Doubtful Debt Account, the Directors have decided that, in view of the large profits made during the year, provision should now be made for more than the amount stated in the annexed balance sheet the recovery of which is, at present, considered doubtful; thus forming the nucleus of a fund to provide for future contingencies, in addition to the general reserve fund of five lakhs.

During the year Sir D. J. Tata resigned his seat as a Director. On his departure for Europe, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir resigned his seat on the Board and Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir was invited to take his place. On his return Sir Cowasjee Jehangir was invited to rejoin the Board, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir having resigned. You are requested to confirm these appointments.

PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY.

The chairman said the failure during the last three months of several banks attended by circumstances showing the most deplorable departure from sound banking methods, was much to be regretted; but the failure of the other banks had been of but insignificant importance compared with that of the Indian Specie Bank, and whilst reluctant to say much on the subject, he might be permitted to draw the attention of the shareholders to a few facts in hope that by so doing he might be able to make it evident that there was a certain degree of responsibility resting upon the public as well as upon the banks. It was a generally accepted fact that the failure of the Indian Specie Bank was due to speculation; and the locking up of the funds of the bank in advances that were difficult of realisation. It was a further well-known fact that the bank had been paying interest on its deposits at a rate considerably higher than other well-managed banks were prepared to give.

Speaking of the strength of the Bank of India's position, the chairmen said, during the severe financial crisis in Bombay they had given every assistance to their old constituents and had been able to help others who applied to them for advances to enable them (the borrowers) to tide over the crisis.

They owed a great deal of the success with which they had met the most serious banking crisis they had experienced in Bombay for very many years to the care and attention which their manager, Mr. Stringfellow, had always given to the bank's affairs, and that they owed him and the staff their best thanks for their good work.

The report was then adopted unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Shamaldas and Mr. Gordhandas Khattan were re-elected as directors.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., and Messrs. Billimoria and Co., were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year, the former on a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 for each half-yearly audit and the latter on Rs. 400 for each half-yearly audit.

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AN ARMY QUESTION.

OFFICER FIRST, SPECIALIST AFTER.

WHY BOTH SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH?

The Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, have been in existence for over a century. While the Woolwich Academy is maintained to afford "a special military education to candidates for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers," the Sandhurst College is maintained to provide a similar education "to candidates for commissions in the cavalry, infantry, and Army Service Corps," writes "An Army Officer" in the *Daily Mail*.

The regulations for admission to each institution are identical except that the limits of age for Woolwich are 16½ years to 19½ years and for Sandhurst 17 years to 19½ years, while the obligatory subjects of the examination for Woolwich include physics, chemistry, and intermediate mathematics, all of which, with higher mathematics, are optional for Sandhurst. The course of instruction at each college lasts for two years, but while the Sandhurst syllabus of the course is confined to military subjects and languages, that at Woolwich embraces such additional subjects as obligatory and voluntary higher mathematics, chemistry, heat, light, electricity, and "workshops." Judged by the marks assigned to them there non-military subjects seem to form the chief feature of the course at the "Shop."

The question has lately been raised: Is it necessary or desirable to continue any longer this system of maintaining two colleges, each with its own special course of instruction for the military education of cadets, according as a candidate aspires to enter the artillery and engineers or cavalry and infantry?

There is to-day a weighty volume of opinion among thinking soldiers of all arms emphatically in favour of replying: No, it is not necessary.

REPLACING PRESENT SYSTEM.

These officers consider that every military and financial consideration points to the necessity of replacing the present system by one system of entry and initial education for all Army cadets. They hold that it would be more beneficial to the future career of military cadets, and more advantageous to the Army generally, if all such candidates were to under go one and the same course of military education at one military college. They contend that this one course at one college should not afford a "special military education," but, on the contrary, should give a general military education.

It is clear that in continuing the present system the authorities ignore not only the teaching of their own recently revised Regulations and Manuals, but also the practice of all modern armies and of our Over-Seas Dominions, which have adopted the principle of one cadet college for all arms. The Army Council also apparently overlook the fact that for over a quarter of a century officers have been provided with a progressive system of theoretical and practical instruction in the Army, both regimental and by means of technical schools, e.g., the cavalry school, the schools of gunnery, the school of engineering, the ordnance college, and the like, in addition to special facilities for the study of foreign languages. These and many other far-reaching changes in Army administration during recent years have all tended to destroy the notion that an artillery or sapper cadet requires educational treatment different from that which is given to a cavalry or infantry candidate. The schools of gunnery and military engineering alone, establishments which cost the country over £52,000 a year, afford all the special instruction in artillery, engineering, mathematics, science, etc., which artillery and engineer officers want or are ever likely to want during their army careers.

The present system encourages a military cadet to begin specialisation either concurrently with or even before the teaching of general principles, with the result that those who are qualified to join the so-called "scientific" branches of the Army are made into specialists first and soldiers a long way afterwards—a deplorable result from which many never recover.

Again, the system is responsible for an enormous amount of overlapping and waste of energy on the part of all concerned, with the result that a cadet learns a mere smattering of subjects (some eighteen at Woolwich), which can be taught him much better with his unit or at the technical Army schools. At Woolwich the State is paying for completing the general education of officers for the artillery and engineers. It is spending money which should be provided by the parents of candidates. But what is worse from an Army standpoint, the existence of two cadet colleges, each run on separate lines, has generally tended to produce a body of officers possessing conflicting military principles, with different military instincts and often with a deplorable ignorance of the Army as a whole. This is demonstrated daily in almost every direction of military activity—at the War Office, in commands, with staffs, and in individual units of the Army.

SALE OF WOOLWICH ACADEMY.

To reform the present system and base it on a sound foundation need cause no dislocation of any importance. The money which the sale of such an obviously unsuitably placed building as the Academy at Woolwich would bring would probably more than defray the expense of providing the extra accommodation at Sandhurst, a locality admirably suited in every respect for a central imperial cadet college. In designing the scheme for this college the main objectives should be a general modern education, with one age limit for all candidates before admittance; the nature and scope of this test being regulated not by the views and requirements of some outside authority, but by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Few persons outside the Service know how detrimental to the interests of the Army have been the fads, fancies, and failures of the squabbling crowd of scholastic pundits who, mainly with an eye to the main chance, have been allowed to prescribe their own panaceas for the education of Army candidates. If one subject is essential for the education of an officer it is English, and in this it is generally agreed that so far as the Army is concerned the schools and universities of the country have egregiously failed.

The aim of the course of instruction at the one cadet college should be to give a general military education on which the cadet may build his professional career by subsequent study. Above all things it should aim at making a soldier of a civilian and at developing character. It should give a general knowledge of the art of war, of the military and naval forces of the Crown and their respective functions, of the military machine as a whole, and the importance of all parts working in combination in peace and war. It is only after entering the Army that young officers should be allowed to specialise at the various Army schools of instruction, according to the branch of the Service they join. The courses at these schools would require to be remodelled in many respects.

The Army is now primarily composed of fighting troops and administrative services. This fact should be clearly recognised. To place military education on a sound footing it must tend to produce either a fighting soldier, a military administrator, a supplier, or a manufacturer, according to the qualifications of each candidate, at the least possible expense to the State and to the individual. The present system is based on principles unsuitable for modern requirements and needlessly expensive to all concerned.

GAMBLING IN ALBANIA.

MAXIMUM LOSS FIXED BY ENGLISH ADMIRAL.

Amusing stories are told of the present conflict of authority prevailing, in Albania. The special correspondent of the *Journal*, who is travelling through the country, relates that the English Admiral commanding the international force which controls Scutari recently decided that too much gambling was going on in the town, and determined to suppress it. Accordingly, says the correspondent, he issued orders that any card-player who should continue to play after losing ten Turkish pounds (£9 sterling) in one evening should be arrested.

The Dutch and German patrols responsible for order in the town arrested, on the first evening that the order came into force, a card-player who, in defiance of the regulations, had gone on playing baccarat until he had lost twelve Turkish pounds. They seized the culprit and marched him out of the card-room into the cold night. The magistrate whose duty it was to deal with the charge had already gone to bed. He was knocked up by the police and came to his bedroom window. The patrol, holding their shivering prisoner, called out that they had arrested a man whom they wished to charge before him. "What has he done?" asked the magistrate in a sleepy voice from the window.

"He has lost twelve Turkish pounds at baccarat," replied the policemen.

"Well, then, hasn't he been punished enough?" was the irritated reply. "I discharge him. Let him go and don't wake me up again."

It is said that this was the first and last charge brought under the Admiral's regulation.

The rivalry of Italy and Austria for influence led the Austrian Consul at Scutari to present 3,000 Albanian children at Christmas with new suits of clothes. On January 1 the Italian Consul replied by giving the same children another suit of clothes and 10 francs to each of their parents. The children of Scutari are now looking forward eagerly to Easter.

EDITORS AT THE BAR.

Mr. McNab and Mr. Nichols, editors of the *Montreal Daily Mail*, appeared before the Bar of the Quebec Legislature recently in connection with charges of corruption made in that paper against members of the Legislature.

The allegation was that certain members of the Legislature had received bribes to promote the passage of a certain Bill purported to be promoted by Americans. The editors explained that the alleged promoters were detectives from a United States agency, called in to trap persons suspected of being amenable to corrupt influences. The evidence consisted mainly of records of dictaphones installed in rooms where the alleged bribery took place.

After a strenuous sitting of the Legislature, in which the methods employed to trap members were denounced, the charges were referred to a special committee.

It transpired during the discussion that the bogus Bill passed through both Houses with unusual despatch and a certain amount of secrecy.

£20 FINES ON ENGLISHMAN.

"GROSS AUDACITY OF BEATING A GERMAN."

A fine of £17 10s. was inflicted on a British subject by the local Court at Rathenow, near Berlin, for "the gross audacity of beating a German in his own Fatherland."

On August 8 an Englishman, who was motoring through the Mark of Brandenburg, stopped in Rathenow, and he, his secretary, and his chauffeur sat at a table and ordered beer. A master-builder, Karl Houser, was in the same room. He was apparently drunk and annoyed the foreigners by making faces, and by making remarks such as 'English swine.' He finally went to the table, and noticed that the lid of the secretary's earthenware mug was not down, placed his on top of it, and claimed a drink in accordance with the German drinking custom.

The secretary, losing his patience, sprang up and threw the beer over Houser and struck him a blow over the head with his mug, making a four-inch wound. The British visitors, who offered Houser compensation, which he refused were allowed to leave Germany on bail. They were examined by Commission and did not appear in court.

The Court consisted of a judge and two lay assessors. They sentenced Houser to a fine of £2 10s The secretary was fined £2 10s. for insulting Houser by pouring beer over him and £17 10s. for the assault.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

WEALTHY WIDOW'S SUICIDE.

Pedestrians in Central Park, New York's Hyde Park, were startled one morning recently to see a woman hurl herself from the twelfth storey of a huge block of flats overlooking the park. The woman, who was killed instantly, proved to be Mrs. Josephine Amend, well known in society as the wealthy widow of a prominent New York business man. Mrs. Amend had never quite recovered from the shock caused by her husband's death.

HOUSE IN THE ATLANTIC.

The strange sight of a house consisting of two storeys and an attic floating out to sea has just been witnessed at Jamaica Bay, not far from New York. The structure was one of two dozen summer-houses erected last year near the seashore. A tremendous pressure of ice and a high tide swept away the piles on which the residence rested. The house, valued at £1,200(dols.6,000), and full of furniture, drifted out of the Bay into the Atlantic, where the attic was visible for some time before it sank. The owner is absent, and has not yet learned of his misfortune.

WOOING OF AN EX-WIFE.

Mrs. Margaret Stanley has applied to the police magistrate at Yonkers, New York State, to restrain her divorced husband from wooing her by post. She says that before she divorced him, Mr. Stanley became infatuated with another woman, who, after Mr. Stanley was free, refused to marry him. Disappointed, he sent love missives to Mrs. Stanley, with threats if she did not re-marry him. As the letters came from Chicago, the Court told Mrs. Stanley that it could not stop such attentions.

THE KAISER'S HANDSHAKE.

A fresh political incident threatens to develop out of the lack of cordiality with which, it is reported, the Emperor treated the President and Vice-President of the Reichstag when he was receiving the birthday congratulations at Court. It was noticed that the Emperor did not shake hands with them, whereas he warmly shook hands with the Presidents of both Houses of the Prussian Diet. It is semi-officially pointed out to-day that this was not a slight, the explanation being that the Presidents of the Prussian Diet are both personal friends of the Sovereign. The Radical *Berliner Zeitung*, however, maintains that His Majesty usually shakes hands with the President of the Reichstag, and commissions him to convey his thanks to the House for its congratulations. This year he did neither, a circumstance which is interpreted as a sign of the Monarch's displeasure.

100 YEARS' PEACE MEMORIALS.

Mr. John A. Stewart, chairman of the American Peace Centenary Committee, who has arrived in London, discussed the plans on both sides of the Atlantic to commemorate the hundred years' peace. The International Committee, said Mr. Stewart, at its deferred meeting in London, would consider:—"The location of a monument to Abraham Lincoln, which the American Committee is to present to the British people, and mutual participation in the ceremonies on Christmas Eve and immediately afterwards in Ghent, where the Peace Treaty was signed. The main celebration does not really take place until next year," Mr Stewart explained, "but we want to commemorate the anniversary of the signing of the treaty, which was on Christmas Eve, 1814, and therefore Ghent will be brought in." It was intended to erect an imposing memorial to Queen Victoria at Washington, dedicated "to the motherhood and womanhood of the Anglo-Saxon Celt-Teutonic world."

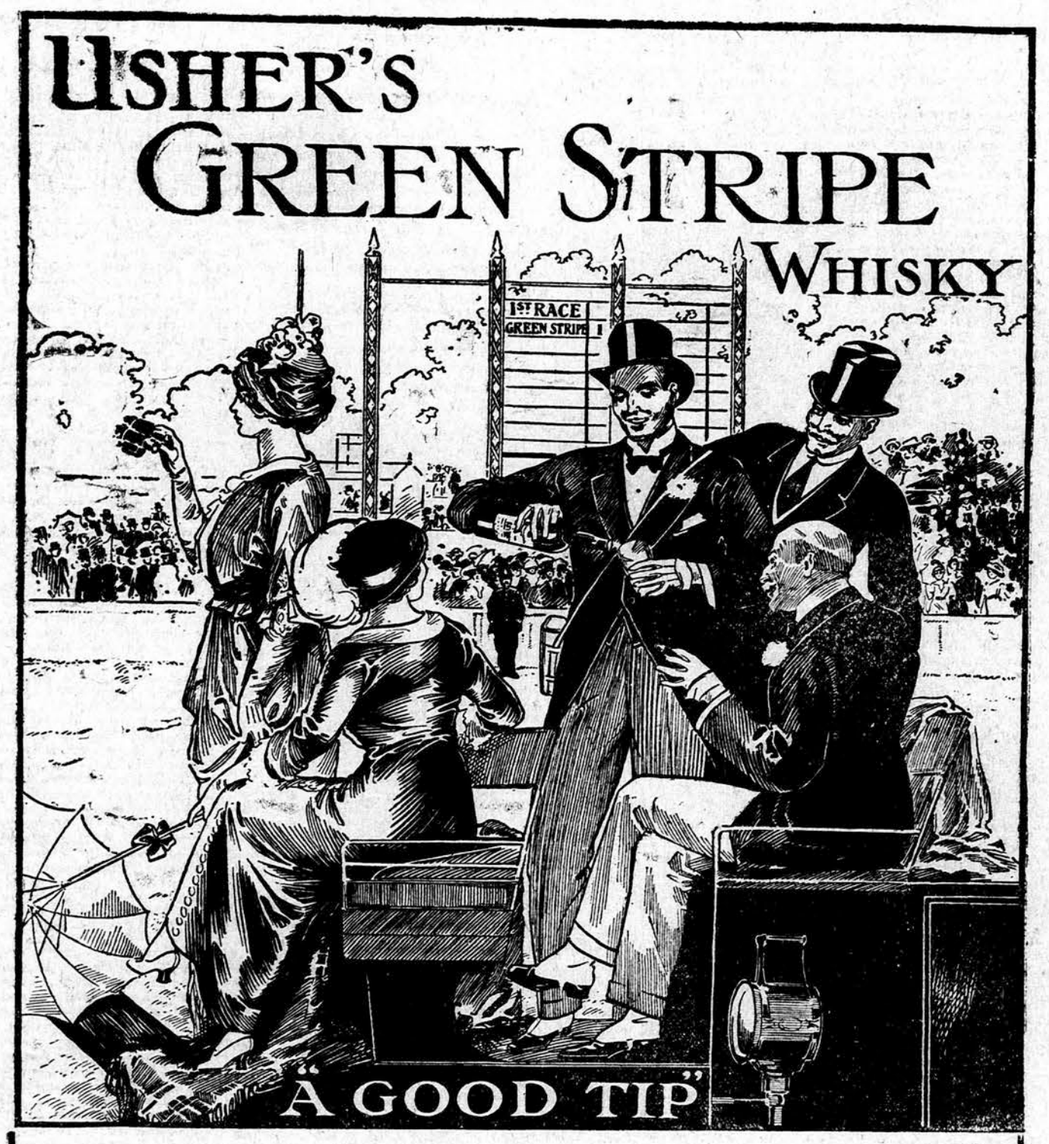
THE "DAILY CITIZEN."

The financial position of the *Daily Citizen*, the organ of the Labour Party, was discussed at the party's conference in Glasgow. Mr. Hodge, M. P., appealed for support for the paper, and said that they must have £14,000 for it at once to keep it going. A delegate complained of the paper accepting an advertisement for recruits for the Army. Having regard to the fact that soldiers had been used in industrial disputes, he said it was not to be wondered at that working men had not given that support to the paper which they might have done. He urged that no more advertisements of that kind should be taken. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., said the advertisement was taken in what was commonly known as the "ordinary way of business." There was some doubt about it at the time. Would the delegates be satisfied if he stated that the directors could not be blind to the various letters which had been written and the resolution that had been passed, and they would certainly take the matter into their most prayerful consideration.

AMERICAN BANKER KIDNAPPED.

Mr. F. Lewis Clark, the wealthy banker of Spokane, Washington, whose disappearance from Santa Barbara was announced some time ago, is not dead, but has been kidnapped by a gang of bandits, who demand the sum of dols. 75,000 (£15,000) for his release. Mr. Clark, who is a yachtsman of international reputation, disappeared after saying good-bye to his wife at Santa Barbara railway station. His hat was afterwards found floating on the sea a mile from shore, and it was feared that he had been drowned or murdered. Mr. Sebastian, the chief of police of Los Angeles, has received a letter from the missing millionaire stating that he was in the hands of a gang who had kidnapped him, and asking that the ransom they demanded be paid, "otherwise," the letter said, "they will probably kill me." The bandits enclosed a letter to the chief of police in Mr. Clark's communication, stating that if the dols. 75,000 (£15,000) were not paid within two weeks the banker would never be seen again. The bandits' letter states how the money must be paid, and declares that if any attempt is made to capture the receivers, the banker's life will be forfeited.

Mr. H. M. Wallis, of Reading, who took part in the administration of a fund of upwards of £15,000 raised by the Society of Friends for the relief of the non-combatant sufferers in the late Balkan war, has received a letter of thanks from the Queen of Bulgaria.



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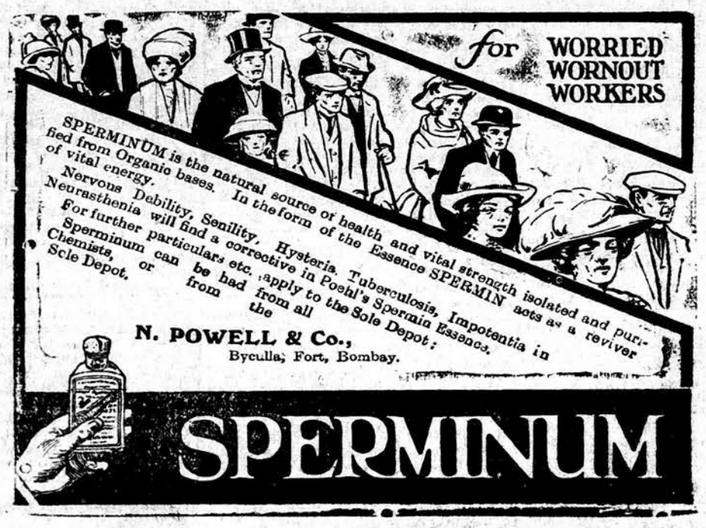
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EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

THREE BRITISH AGENTS AND THE KHEDIVE.

A PRO-EGYPTIAN VIEW

The differences between Lord Kitchener and the Khedive over the Wakfs which aroused so much excitement of late, naturally evoked in many minds a restrospect of the general attitude adopted towards his Highness by former British Agents, says a recent writer in the *Manchester Guardian*. Little has hitherto come to light about those relations, and in what little exists the official view has alone been presented. A review of the past from an independent standpoint would undoubtedly assist to place things in a truer perspective, but such an undertaking is impossible within the limits of a short article. All that can here be attempted is to clear away a few misconceptions. First of all, in order to understand the situation, it is requisite to point out that *de jure* the Khedive is a semi-independent prince deriving his authority from his suzerain the Sultan of Turkey. He not only reigns but rules, and since the time of Ismail Pasha he rules through his Ministers, presides over their Council, and appoints and dismisses them at his sole will-pleasure. Such was the condition of affairs down to the date of the British occupation. But with the happening of that event the position of the Khedive was entirely altered. In theory, no doubt, he retains his former powers, at least he has never been formally deprived of them, but in practice it is quite otherwise.

LORD GRANVILLE'S NOTE.

After the suppression of the Arabi insurrection and when England found Egypt on her hands, Lord Granville, then Foreign Minister, notified the Powers that her Majesty's Government accepted the responsibility which circumstances had laid upon them, and assumed "the duty of giving advice" to the Khedive's Government "with the object of securing that the order of things to be established should be of a satisfactory character and possess the elements of stability and progress." From "responsibility" to "control" the transition was rapid. A year after England had assumed the duty of "giving advice"—that is, in 1884—Lord Granville wrote to Lord Cromer, then Sir Evelyn Baring: "In important questions, where the administration and safety of Egypt are at stake, it is indispensable that Her Majesty's Government should, so long as the provisional occupation of the country by English troops continues, be assured that the advice which, after full consideration of the views of the Egyptian Government, they may feel it their duty to tender to the Khedive, *should be followed*." At the time of Lord Cromer's appointment as British Consul, Tewfik Pasha, the present Khedive's father, had for some years occupied the throne. He had gone through the Arabi insurrection, when he was virtually a prisoner in his own palace, and had seen his realm and dynasty restored by British bayonets. Partly, perhaps, through gratitude, though more probably through being of a mild and pliant disposition, he did what he was told by his British mentor without murmuring. Hence, throughout the remainder of his reign, we hear nothing of any friction between the nominal and the virtual ruler of the country. Meanwhile Lord Cromer was gathering silently and unimpeded the threads of power into his own hands. Upon Tewfik Pasha's sudden and unexpected death in 1892 his son, then a mere stripling of eighteen, was summoned from abroad to succeed him. The lad had been educated in Europe, and was totally unaware of the difficulties and pitfalls which awaited anyone unwilling to serve as an automaton for registering the decrees dictated by the British Consul General.

"SUPPRESSION" OF FAKHRY PASHA.

In some respects, though not in prodigality, the young Khedive resembled his grandfather Ismail rather than his father. Abbas II. was courageous, enlightened, and ardently patriotic. Cognisant alone of his legal rights, he erroneously supposed that he might exercise an unfettered discretion in the choice of Ministers. Accordingly, when in December, 1892, the Prime Minister, Mustapha Pasha Fehmy, was thought to be at the point of death, the Khedive, without previously obtaining Lord Cromer's sanction, nominated as his successor Fakhry Pasha, who had once been Minister of Justice, but was got rid of by the British Consul General because they did not see eye to eye in matters of judicial reform. The supersession of the Prime Minister by one not of his own choosing was just the occasion for which Lord Cromer had been lying in wait, and of which, with his experience and astuteness, no one knew better how to reap the full benefit. Lord Granville's despatch above quoted, was trotted out and the offence exposed to the British Government in all its enormity. To them it was represented that England was being set at defiance, and that prompt and decisive action was imperative if we were to retain our hold on the valley of the Nile. Lord Rosebery supported our Consul General, the result being that Fakhry Pasha's appointment was never gazetted, but another Riaz Pasha, supposed to be more amenable to British behests, was substituted. Thus at the very outset of his career the young Khedive's prestige was lowered in the eyes of his people, and Europe was given to understand that he was a mere pawn in the diplomatic game that was being played for the complete and permanent acquisition of Egypt.

"A POLICY OF HUMILIATION."

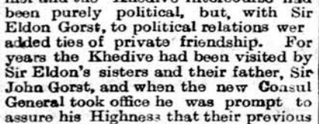
A policy of humiliation had been triumphantly initiated, but for one whose ambitions were still unsatisfied a single defeat or so did not suffice. To fulfil them fresh victories must be sought. Accordingly no opportunity was to be let slip whereby the Khedive's speech or action might be turned to account in realising these aims. Such an opportunity was not long in presenting itself. In January, 1894, at a review of the native army at Wadi Halfa, the Khedive chanced to call the attention of General, now Lord Kitchener who was in command, to a lack of training of certain of the troops—an observation in which the English Sirdar seemed at the time to acquiesce. The remark was made in perfectly courteous terms and was received without any visible sign of irritation or resentment; so much so, indeed, that the Khedive and Lord Kitchener continued to ride side by side, conversing amicably for the rest of the day. Nothing more happened until they returned to Cairo, when this apparently innocent circumstance was reported to the British Consul General, Lord Cromer, as was to be expected, viewed the matter in a very different light. In his eyes it was nothing less than an attempt to undermine the position of Englishmen in the Egyptian Army. Against the Home authorities were [illegible]rred to. They were informed, as [illegible]wise the Home Press, whose co[illegible]spondents derived their informati[illegible] solely from the British Agency, tha[illegible] was the manifest intention of the [illegible]Khedive to discredit the British o[illegible]rs and to destroy their authority over the troops, that such conduct had brought about a situation which was intolerably dangerous, and that unless something could be done to rehabilitate the highest officers in the Egyptian Army in the eyes of their subordinates and the country discipline would be at an end, and the internal tranquillity of Egypt, as well as the security of her frontiers, gravely imperilled. In order the more effectually to impress the public with the gravity of the situation Lord Kitchener resigned. Already, so complete had Lord Cromer's ascendancy over the British Government become, in consequence of his phenomenal success in administration, that they were ready to acquiesce in whatever he might recommend. With the whole might of England behind him Lord Cromer was able to terrorise the Khedive into issuing a general order expressing his approval of the discipline and efficiency of the Army, whereupon Lord Kitchener's resignation was generously withdrawn. Thus, for a second time within two years after he had come to the throne, his Highness was placed in an invidious position before Egypt and the world at large. But over his discomfiture someone had scored, for the British Consul General had thereby reached the goal to which his ceaseless efforts had all along been directed—namely, absolute, unqualified autocracy.

To recount the various disagreeable incidents, some of them insignificant in themselves, though humorous, such as Lord Cromer's childish insistence upon the dismissal of the Khedive's English coachman because he was supposed to have meddled in politics, would serve no useful purpose. Suffice it to say that in matters great and small an identical policy was ruthlessly pursued, even up to the very day when Lord Cromer, relinquishing office, took his farewell at the Cairo Opera House, and in a long and elaborate speech, delivered a parting shot at the unfortunate monarch who for fifteen consecutive years had been the defenceless object of his oppression.

SIR ELDON GORST'S ADVENT.

With Lord Cromer's departure and the advent of his successor this policy was superseded by one entirely opposite in character. Between Lord Cromer and the Khedive intercourse had been purely political, but, with Sir Eldon Gorst, to political relations were added ties of private friendship. For years the Khedive had been visited by Sir Eldon's sisters and their father, Sir John Gorst, and when the new Consul General took office he was prompt to assure his Highness that their previous intimacy would, as far as he was concerned, remain unchanged. He was as good as his word. Sir Eldon manifestly considered that for the smooth working of the machinery of government harmonious relations between the Palace and the Agency were indispensable. Acting on this principle he inaugurated an era of conciliation and cordiality which was preserved unbroken throughout the four years he presided at Kasr-el-Doubara. Unhappily death prematurely claimed him. Shortly before his end the Khedive visited him at his country home, having made the journey to England expressly for that purpose, and smoothed with touching words of gratitude the pillow of the dying man.

Besides being incomplete, Lord Kitchener's term of office began too recently for an estimate of any value to be formed of his policy towards the Khedivate. Nevertheless it is useful to remember that on presenting his credentials at Abdeen Palace in 1911 his Lordship professed himself desirous "to maintain the deep sympathy which animated my predecessor in his relations with your Highness," and as cherishing the hope that this sympathy would facilitate his task of watching over, with the Khedive's approval and support, the prosperity of Egypt. These words of fair promise, foreshadowing a continuance of the Entente Cordiale, are scarcely borne out by circumstances within the recollection of all. Taken in themselves, those circumstances exhibit a distinct tendency to revert to the autocratic attitude of Lord Cromer. It is, however, too soon to judge.



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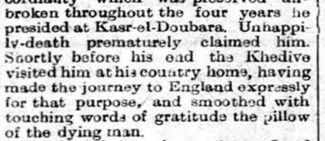
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PENSIONS FOR ENTERIC "CARRIERS."

INFECTION SPREAD YEARS AFTER RECOVERY.

Investigations of what is termed the "carrier condition"—cases in which persons who have been attacked by enteric fever become after their recovery either "temporary" or "chronic carriers" of the infection—are mentioned in the annual report of the Medical Officer to the Local Government Board, which has just been issued. Special interest attaches to two cases of the "carrier condition" which are noted.

In the first it is recorded that the Manchester City Council had decided to make a small weekly payment to a woman "carrier" of enteric, so as to enable her to dispense with the keeping of lodgers, on which she was formerly dependent.

The second case, which is the subject of a special report by Dr. Monckton Copeman, occurred in the West Riding of Yorkshire. During four years a woman who acted as housekeeper at different farmhouses was directly or indirectly responsible for appearances of enteric involving about sixty cases, six of them fatal. Her "carrier condition" presumably dates back to an attack of enteric fever in 1906. Arrangements were being made by the local authorities (when the report was issued) for her to be paid a weekly sum so that she need not engage in work in which her potential danger as a "carrier" was likely to come into operation.

RESPONSIBLE FOR SIXTY FEVER CASES.

In his report Dr. Monckton Copeman says:—Mrs. H., the "carrier" in question, was admitted to the Kendray Hospital, Barnsley, on October 1, 1906. From the date of her discharge on December 8, 1906 to July 20, 1909, owing to her husband's desertion, she appears to have taken up her abode with her parents in Barnsley, and during that period no cases traceable to infection from her are known to have occurred. On July 20, 1909, however, she left to act as housekeeper to a farmer at Shelley, and early in the following October (three years from the commencement of her own illness) a daughter of this farmer was notified as suffering from enteric fever, which, in all probability, she contracted from Mrs. H. At the time, however, no suspicion as to the real source of infection was aroused, and Mrs. H. remained in the same employment. Nine months later than the occurrence referred to above, towards the end of July, 1910, a second case, also probably originating from the same source, came under observation. Subsequently cases were notified in September (two), October (one), and December (two), succeeded by no less than eleven further cases in the same district during the months of January and February of the following year (1911.)

At this point, however, with the exception of a few probably secondary cases, the outbreak came to an end. In this connection it is of interest to note that Mrs. H., as previously stated, left the district on February 2, 1912, when she returned once more to her parents in Barnsley. With them she stayed till March 31, 1912, without, so far as is known, originating infection in that town. On the latter date she again obtained employment as housekeeper to a farmer, on this occasion in the adjoining district of Denby and Cumberworth. Within a couple of months of her arrival at this homestead enteric fever broke out in the neighbourhood, entirely confined, however, to households obtaining their milk from this particular farm. During this outbreak 25 persons in all were attacked. Realising that she had come under suspicion of having originated the outbreak she left the farm secretly on May 31, 1912 and for a time it proved impossible to trace her movements. Eventually she was again found at her parents' home in Barnsley and Dr Sadler, medical officer of health for the borough having had the facts in connection with her case brought to his notice, undertook to keep her, so far as possible, under observation.

About the middle of August, 1912, she left her parents' home again to keep house for a carter living in another part of the town. This man, a widower, had four children, aged six years, 4 1-2 years, one year and ten months, and six months respectively, of whom the baby was put out to nurse in another house. On September 20, 1912, the boy, aged 4 1-2 years, was taken ill, and on October 19 the girl, aged two years. Both were in turn removed to the Kendray hospital, suffering from what proved to be enteric fever, the Widal reaction being obtained from the blood in each instance. The elder child died in hospital on October 28. Shortly after this child was removed to hospital Mrs. H. (the "carrier") again disappeared, but inquiries set on foot by Dr. Sadler have been successful in tracing her to a neighbouring village.

TYPHOID "CARRIER" CASES.

After discussing the methods of discovering the "carrier" condition, the report declares that it is important that the known "carrier" case should be warned of the danger which may be entailed to others from neglect of strict personal cleanliness and from the opportunities which the "carrier" may have of infecting food; and the employment of the "carrier" in the preparation of food especially for sale, or in its distribution, ought to be avoided. Effectual representations in this matter are not in all cases easy to make.

In the army, the *Pall Mall Gazette* points out, measures are in force for dealing with known "carriers." If after a course of the rapeutic treatment the "carrier" condition persists the soldier is discharged from the Service with or without pension, according as he agrees or not to the notification on his discharge-sheet that he is a chronic typhoid "carrier."

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This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

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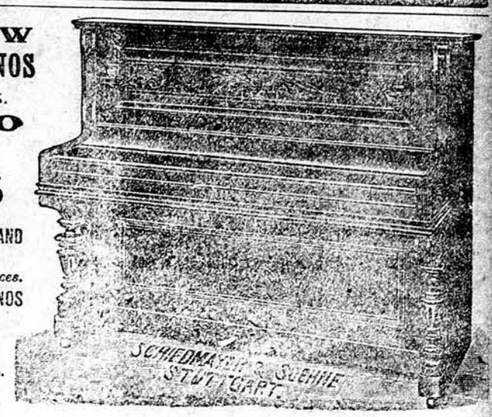

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Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8s. from MARTIN, Pharmacist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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A high-class three-quarter plate watch.
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GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.
DESCRIPTION:—Gilt, three-quarter plate, keyless lever movement, jewelled with 15 rubies; real compensation balance and tempered flat hair spring; most accurate timekeeper. The gold cases are of good medium weight, well finished in every particular; plain, engine-turned or engraved.
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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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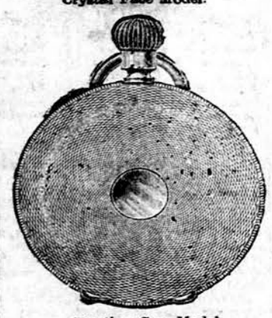
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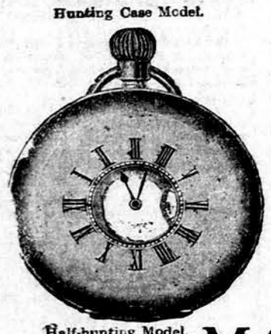
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

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IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

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THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

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Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

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"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

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By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in
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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

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The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

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